THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 11,931. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1869.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PERSONAL.

BOOM.—WHY DON'T YOU WRITE? Ex. V. T.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—DAY PERFORMANCE last Sunday and Sunday before, lady in light dress, trimmed with blue, black veil. She would like to hear from gentleman with dark hair, side whiskers and mustache, who noticed her on both occasions. Address L. H., box 158 Herald office.

"FRANK."—WE HAVE MOVED. COME TO FOURTH street directly to see your "wife." LIZZIE.

FOR ADOPTION.—IN A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, A healthy infant, of American parentage, 10 months old. Address J. L. G., Herald office.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JAMES CRIGHTON, who arrived in this city November, 1865, from Southampton. He or any one knowing anything concerning him will confer a favor upon his brother by communicating the same to Alexander Crighton, 96 Broome street, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THOMAS WILLIAMS, employed at Hotchinsons', wine and spirit merchants, Liverpool, England, about 8 years ago; last heard of in the north side New of York. Information to be given to James Williams, on board the revenue cutter Mahony, New York, U. S.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF SIDNEY MORgan or J. Jowett he is entreated to write to his distressed parents. MARIA.

IF MR. FRANK OR SIMS REEVES IS IN NEW York he will confer a favor by sending his address to Edd, Herald office.

MISSING.—JOANA MONTEE LEFT HER HOME June 8, 1869; she is supposed to be laboring under aberration of the mind; she wore a gray pop in dress, with dark spots; brocho shawl, check apron and slippers, no hat. Any information concerning the above will be thankfully received by her husband, Joseph M. Estes, 447 Sixth avenue.

MONDAY, AT 6 O'CLOCK—WEST STREET AND Tenth avenue cars; lady in gray dress. If it would be agreeable to meet gent who sat opposite the old gentleman with a bouquet address X. X. X., Herald office.

MEET ME TO-DAY IF POSSIBLE—SAME TIME AND place. Come an hour earlier if you can. B. B.

MISS MARY O'CONNELL.—A LETTER IN BROOKlyn Post office for you.

OLD HUT.—YOUR ALL WINTER'S FRIEND WOULD like to see you. Address Velocipede, Herald office.

PHILIP CONNOLLY OR CONLEY, WHO WROTE TO Ireland in 1858, giving his address at 39 Old slip, New York, or his brother, will please address box 1,328 Post office, New York, and get good news.

SADIE, LATE NO. 283.—TWO WEEKS A O TO-DAY, 10 Madison avenue stage, black hat, with green feather, Harris' kid gloves. India? Yes. Letter received but misplaced. Write again and address as before. LOUIS.

TUESDAY, 11 A. M., FROM SIXTH AVENUE, TWENTY-third street, ve., ve., to residence on new street. If agreeable address L. N. Harper, station G. Give description to avoid mistakes.

WILL MRS. E. D. W., FROM WESTCHESTER, WHO took a little girl from Thirty-third street and Second avenue, No. 408, please answer this advertisement at 353 Third avenue, to her mother, two pair of stairs, back room?

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE BOUGHT at the auction sale of H. N. Leeds & Minor, on account of Adams Express Company, will please meet at or before one o'clock on Wednesday, 9th inst., at J. G. KEARNEY'S office, 59 Chambers street, room No. 6.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
Missouri and Kentucky State Lotteries.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS 322, JUNE 8, 1869.
67, 14, 6, 10, 60, 2, 68, 32, 12, 25, 69, .8, 50.
MISSOURI—CLASS 324, JUNE 8, 1869.
30, 5, 47, 69, 12, 60, 11, 18, 35, 54, 2., 45, 33.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS 269, JUNE 8, 1869.
41, 67, 18, 62, 73, 64, 11, 71, 14, 73, 15, 51, 48.
KENTUCKY—CLASS 275, JUNE 8, 1869.
28, 41, 5, 47, 43, 61, 67, 16, 44, 31, 69, 37, 55, 35.
Information furnished in the above and all Royal Havana lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker.
No. 208 Broadway and 153 Fulton street.

A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying to Insurance Agency, 71 Broadway, room 23.

A.—RYNARDS STORAGE ROOMS FOR FURNITURE, baggage, &c. &c., 342 West Fourteenth street, near Eighth avenue.

A MEETING FOR THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF the Board of Real Estate Brokers of the city of New York will be held at Messrs. Brinckerhoff & Barnes' office, No. 4 Pine street, Friday, June 11, at 2 o'clock. All real estate brokers are respectfully invited to attend.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BROOKLYN OFFICE UNTIL 7½ O'CLOCK P. M. HERALDS DELIVERED TO CARRIERS AT 5 O'CLOCK A. M. AT THE BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

A.—OFFICIAL.—FIFTEEN PER CENT COMMISSION Given for all investments, at McINTIRE & CO.'s Offices, 256 Canal and 154 Chatham street.
We have no connection with any other party or parties. All orders for Gray's Harbor Hotels will be promptly attended to. Send for circular.
McINTIRE & CO. JOHN McINTIRE. PETER McINTIRE.

CONSUMPTION, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, ASTHMA, Nervousness, Unnatural Leanness, Liver Complaint, Baldness, Gray Hair, and all Ladies' Diseases cured by new French treatment. Dr. CONE, 58 West Eleventh street.

JOURNEYMEN BUTCHER'S UNION PROTECTIVE Society No. 2, of city of New York.—At a meeting held at Mr. Erwin's 430 east Thirty-eighth street, it was unanimously resolved that we charge $25 per 100 for killing and dressing veal and $12 50 per head for beef and sundries.
GARRETT ACKERSON, President.
JAMES TRACY, Secretary.
JUNE 8, 1869. CHAS. LEVINESS, Treasurer.

MONEY ADVANCED ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Watches, Diamonds, silver Plate and Jewelry, Pianofortes, Sewing Machines, Carpets and general merchandise, and the same held to suit the convenience of owner. Charges moderate. A. M. CONSTABLE & SON, Auctioneers, 42 Broadway.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL, NO. 8 City Hall,
New York, May 20, 1869.
Public Notice—The undersigned, having, by resolution of the Common Council, been directed to compile and superintend the publication of the Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York for the year 1869, respectfully solicits from the heads of departments and the various commissioners charged with executive business of the city and county governments, and the officers of the several charitable, educational, religious, scientific and other institutions in this city, duly organized by any charter or act of incorporation, such information as connected with the respective departments and institutions under their charge as may be of advantage to the public, or as may be appropriately contained in the "Corporation Manual" for 1-69.
In compiling the work, it is absolutely necessary that the statistical and other information connected with the city and county government and the almost innumerable public and private charitable and other institutions of this city should be strictly reliable and authentic. To secure this indispensable requisite, the kind co-operation and assistance of the city and county officials and the officers of such institutions is hereby respectfully solicited.
An early response is particularly desired.
JOSEPH SHANNON,
CITY CLERK AND CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL.
Address Joseph Shannon, Clerk Common Council, No. 8 City Hall, New York city, endorsed, "For the Manual."

OLD SILK HATS MADE OVER INTO THE NEW style; drab beaver Hats cleaned and made into the last style. Panama Hats cleaned and blocked. Also, for sale a few fine drab beaver Hats, from $4 to $6, by JOHNSON, 1,255 Broadway, northwest corner Thirty-first street.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
Eighth Collection district, State of New York, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first wards of the city of New York.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of the valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax, under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes" approved June 30, 1864 and the amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, March 2, 1867, that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due, and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection of the same at my office, 527 Broadway, daily (Sundays excepted), from the 10th day of June until the 10th day of July, 1869, inclusive, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on Trades, Professions, &c., and the taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Gold Watches, Gold and Silver Plate, for the year ending the 1st day of May, 1869, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1868.
[Signed] JOHN V. CRIDLER, Collector.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

STEAM PUMP.—WANTED—A SMALL SECOND HAND Steam Pump and Boiler in good order. Address, with particulars, S. T., 115 Broadway, room 16.

WANTED—SEVERAL SECOND HAND POWER Presses, medium sizes, and two or three Drop Presses. C. H. SEDGWICK & SONS, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COLLECTION OF LETter Stamps. Address A. M., box 151 Herald office.

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MILK AND CREAM.

20 NORTH MOORE STREET.—WOODHULL & GODGE, Orange County Milk and Cream.—Horse, ice cream saloons, &c., supplied from Prospect Park to Harlem river. Orders by mail will receive attention.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS.
Great Clearing Out Sale.
Carpets and Furnitures.
The largest and best selected stock of the above goods ever offered in New York at 50 per cent below market value.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
All goods warranted as represented and delivered free at the wholesale and retail warehouses 466 and 468 Eighth avenue and 167, 169 and 171 Thirty-fifth street, adjoining.
D. KELLY, successor to H. O'Farrell.

FINE ARTS.

TO LET—THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, NOS. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner Twelfth street; the finest exhibition rooms in the United States, size 32x76 feet. Apply to HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, 25 Chambers st.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.—State $750. W. Maxwell's, b. g. Mike Boon; J. Seitz's g. g. Richmond, D. Cox's b. m. Lady Walker; 3 in 5 in harness. Same day, match $500; D. Cox's g. g. Kentucky, P. Nostrand's, b. g. Twilight; 3 in 5 in harness.
J. CHAMBERS, Proprietor.

HOBOKEN COURSE, SEACAUCUS, N. J.—WEDNESday, June 9, at three o'clock P. M., match of $200, C. Woodruff's b. g. Expanse, C. M. Hagar's b. m. Darkness, mile heats, three in five, to harness.
J. H. TARRANT, Proprietor.

JUNE MEETING
of the
RENSSELAER
PARK ASSOCIATION,
AT TROY, N. Y.,
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
June 29 and 30, and July 1, 1869.

PREMIUMS $6,000.

FIRST DAY.
A Purse of $500.
No. 1.—For all horses that have never trotted better than three minutes; $300 to first, $125 to second, $75 to third.
A Purse of $800.
No. 2.—For all horses that have never trotted better than 2:27; $400 to first, $280 to second, $120 to third.
SECOND DAY.
A Purse of $600.
No. 1.—For all horses that have never trotted better than 2:44; $300 to first, $200 to second, $100 to third.
A Purse of $1,200.
No. 2.—For all horses that have never trotted better than 2:28; $750 to first, $300 to second, $150 to third.
THIRD DAY.
A Purse of $2 0.
No. 1.—For all horses that have never trotted better than 2:50; $480 to first, $150 to second, $100 to third.
A Purse of $2,000.
No. 2.—For all horses; $1,000 to first, $600 to second, $300 to third.

CONDITIONS.
All horses must be eligible at the time of the closing of the entries.
Entrance fee 10 per cent of the purse; three or more to enter, two to start. The name, color, sex and marks of the horse entered are particularly requested.
All entries to be addressed to Gates H. Barnard, Treasurer, 289 River street, Troy, N. Y., on or before Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1869, at which time the entries will positively close.
Time made at fairs and on any track, whether short or full, will be considered a record.
All of the above races are mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness. The entrance fee must accompany the entry in all cases. Trotting to commence at 2 P. M. precisely.
JOHN L. FLAGG, President.
GATES H. BARNARD, Treasurer.

SPRING MEETING.
1869.
JEROME PARK.
AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
REGULAR MEETING.
THURSDAY, JUNE 10—FOUR RACES.
SATURDAY, JUNE 12—FIVE RACES.
Pools will be sold by Major W. C. Barker at the Subscription Rooms, 920 Broadway, each evening preceding races, and at such other times as may be notified; also at the Course each day of races.
First race—Monday punctually at three o'clock.
Admission to Field.....50 cents
To Field an Grand Stand, $1 50; to Field, Grand Stand and Quarter Stretch, $2 50. Carriages free. Quarter Stretch tickets can be obtained at the office of the Club, 920 Broadway, and at the entrance to the Course.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—TROTTING, WEDnesday, June 9, at 3 P. M.; match for $300; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; W. McGoldrick's g. g. Mack; owner's r. m. Kate, with anybody to drive.
WM. SHAW, Proprietor.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—TROTTING.—Thursday, June 10, at 3 P. M. Match, $300; mile heats, best three in five, in harness. L. B. Sammis' s. m. Nellie. Mr. Weaver's b. m. Lady Wheeler.
WM. SHAW, Proprietor.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
Jerome Park Races.
Extra trains will be run each race day, leaving Forty-second street depot at 1:30 and 2 P. M., returning after races are over. Excursion fare (round trip), 50 cents.
T. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.

POOLS WILL BE SOLD AT RILEY'S RESTAURANT, S. corner Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, every evening during the Jerome Park Races, also at the hotel corner of Forty second street and Fourth avenue, at 11:30 A. M.
T. B. JOHNSON.

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SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale; medicines for all diseases. Prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. DOYET'S, Nos. 8 and 5 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended to by Mrs. Doyet.

ALL BREEDS CHOICE DOGS AND MEDICINES.—FRANCIS BUTLER, No. 3 Peck slip. Butler's Infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75c. Butler's new work, 25. Extra Stock and Trained Dogs. Maltese Kittens for sale.

FOR SALE—FLEMEN THOROUGHBRED RUSSIAN Bloodhounds, four of them six months old. Inquire at CHARLES FENDT'S, Union market, first landing, Staten Island.

FOR SALE—A WELL BRED RUSSIAN BLOODHOUND, four months old. Can be seen until sold at No. 6 Greenwich street.

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STALLIONS.

THE TROTTING STALLION COMMODORE VANDERbilt will stand for the season at the farm of Morgan L. Mott, near Poughkeepsie. Vanderbilt has a record of 2:22. Mares can be sent every day of the week by boat from the foot of Franklin street. By notifying Mr. Mott they will be sent for.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT OUR NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,
68 Liberty street, near Nassau.
Shifting top Wagons, no top Road Wagons, top and no top pony Phaetons, Rockaways, one and two seat depot Wagons, single and double Buggies, Sheets, Whips, &c., &c.
Cheaper than any other house in the city.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
68 Liberty street.

A.—MINER, STEVENS & CO.,
256 Broadway,
and 115 to 121 East Thirteenth street,
have on hand, of their own manufacture, and are making to order every description of fashions le Carriages and light Wagons, of superior quality, to which they invite the inspection of the public.

AT NEW YORK REPOSITORY, 18 EAST EIGHTEENTH street, near Broadway.—A complete assortment of reasonable carriages, of excellent quality and style, warranted in every respect; elegant Victorias, for Park and road; 4-lit Rockaways, Germantowns, Phætons, Depot Wagons, Clarences, Lanculets and several elegant pony Phætons, of the well known build of Merritt & Co., also a variety of second hand top and no top Buggies and other Vehicles.

AT DRIVER SALE
Three hub shifting top Wagons.
Two four seat Rockaways.
Two depot Wagons.
Three pony Phætons.
Two to top Wagons.
One two seat Park Wagon, with top on hind seat, with one seat to take out to make one seat top wagon.
Single and double Harness
Blouts, blankets, &c., &c.
At auction prices.
At JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S
Horse and Carriage Auction Mart,
112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

A DAMS (FACTORY AND REPOSITORY, THIRD AVEnue, corner 126th street) has for sale a general assortment of Carriages, all of his own well known build, which he is offering at 15 per cent reduction on former prices. Established 1836.

A DAMS (FACTORY AND REPOSITORY, THIRD AVEnue, corner 126th street) has for sale an elegant C spring Brett, upholstered in blue cloth; also two elegant Coupes, one in satin and one in omaline.

A DAMS, THIRD AVENUE AND 125TH STREET, HAS for sale, second hand, one Hack Coach, $100; one Hack Coach, $200; one Victoria, a 2,000 one four passenger Phaeton $175; one Coupe Rockaway, $350.

A SECOND HAND VICTORIA, IN GOOD ORDER, handy to get in; Brett, four seat Phaeton, curtained Coach, good for country, and full Coaches, one Buggies, six seated Phaetons, Rockaway, Coupe and Coaches; sold low to finish up MOTT'S, No. 2 Bond street.

ASSORTMENT PARK, PONY AND BASKET PHAEtons, Coupe and Westchester Rockaways, Depot and Road Wagons, new and second hand, splendid assortment of Harness, very cheap. TAYLOR'S, 99 Cedar street.

A PAIR OF BLACK CARRIAGE HORSES FOR SALE cheap.—As the owner wishes to leave town. Apply at Mr. TURNURE'S stable, Fourth avenue and Twenty-fifth st.

A.—TEN COACHES FROM $100 UP, ROCKAWAYS, Victorias, top and open Wagons; single and double Harness, Sheets, Nets, Blankets, &c., very low. At VAN ORDEN & DUFF'S, 222 & 224 Mercer street.

A LARGE BLACK MARE, 16¼ HANDS HIGH, VERY stylish, splendid coupe animal, kind and sound, eight years old, will be sold cheap for want of use; also a handsome two seat Rockaway, in perfect order. Can be seen at TOURNEUR'S Club Stable, Fifty-third street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

A.—JAMES JENKINS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL at public auction this day, at 12 o'clock, at Meyer's coal yard, West Farms, Westchester county, N. Y., the entire stock consisting therein, consisting of a large quantity of Coal Scales, Carts, Cart Horses, Harness, Team Harness, Screens, Shovels, Light Harness, Blankets, Robes, Top Wagon and everything appertaining to the business. Sale positive.

A VERY HANDSOME DAPPLE GRAY MARE FOR sale—Long tail and mane, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old, perfectly sound and kind; safe for a lady or child to drive, and cannot be beat for style and beauty; can trot better than three minutes, single or double; will answer equally well for a family, coupe or light driving. Inquire at United States stables, 143 East Thirty-second street.

A GENTLEMAN'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—CONsisting of a team of handsome carriage horses, 16¾ hands, long tails, sound and gentle, 5 and 6 years; a new top Buggy, pole and shafts, Duncomb Harness, English Whip, &c. Address Bargain, Herald office.

A SSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &C.—Lowest rates and as represented; second hand six seat Westchester Rockaway, good order, less than value. HICKS, 52 Barclay street.

A DAM'S PATENT CIRCULAR CLARENCE FRONT family Westchester on Exhibition; we are prepared to fill orders, being sole patentee and manufacturer, 100 second hand, 500 new Carriages; being off Broadway, sell 25 per cent less. ADAM'S, Fourth street and Lafayette place.

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HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S,
ARCH, JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
HORSE AUCTION MART,
112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
REGULAR SALES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen having private establishments which they wish to dispose of, or those wishing to purchase anything in the horse line will find it to their advantage to call on us.
Our dealings are almost exclusively with merchants and business men, and our establishment is conducted on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable people in other branches of trade.
Good stabling for horses at private sale.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound twenty-four hours for trial.
OUR DOWN TOWN OFFICE AND SALESROOM IS AT NO. 55 LIBERTY STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND NASSAU STREET, where a register is kept of horses, carriages, &c., at private and public sales. Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
BY JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL.
The entire Trotting Stock and contents of stable of Daniel Mace, Esq., at auction.
CARD.
The sale of the above stock, which was advertised for Saturday, June 5,
is unavoidably postponed
till Saturday, June 12, at 9 o'clock,
at Mr. Mace's stable, 8 and 10 West Forty-eighth street.
The postponement is on account of the Spring Meeting at Jerome Park and races at Union track.
Catalogues of the sale are now ready at the auctioneers' offices, 112 East Thirteenth street and 55 Liberty street.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S CITY AUCTION MART,
MAJOR G. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER,
corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Gentlemen's private Establishments disposed of at public and private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Horse Clothing, Halters, Whips, &c., to suit the needs of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand promptly at the sales.
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every horse sold under warrantee.
Good stabling for horses at public or private sale. The only mart in the city having a driving ring for showing horses on sale. Carriages, Buggies, &c., taken on storage.
CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S SALE, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
Fair dark brown Mares, 14¾ hands, 9 and 10 years old; warranted sound and kind in all harness; elegant steppers; easy drivers; great endurance; can trot close to three minutes; fine saddle mares; will positively be sold, as owner is going to Europe.
Black Horse, 15 hands, 5 years old; warranted kind in all harness; good saddle horse; lady can drive him; a splendid coupe or family horse; sound as a dollar; owner leaving the city. Bay saddle Mare, 15 hands, 6 years old; warranted sound. Gray Horse, 14¾ hands, 10 years old; warranted sound and kind in all harness, warranted to trot in three minutes; lady can drive him with perfect safety. Bay Horse, 15½ hands, 9 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness, and warranted to trot in 2:30; sold by order of assignee in bankruptcy. Coal black Patchen Mare, 15 hands, 5 years old; sired by Major Low. Can be tested at the Union Course in 2:25; her dam trotted forty miles in three hours. Also other Horses, described at sale, together with a variety of Barouches, Depot Wagons, top and no top Wagons, Harness, Saddles, Horse Clothing, Whips, Halters, &c., &c.
No postponement on account of weather.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF THE
Personal Property belonging to the estate of the late Professor Hamilton, the famous "horse tamer."
BENJ. FAIRFIELD, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, June 9, at 10 A. M., at the Mansion stables, Forty-second street and Seventh avenue, consisting of five of the best known "trick horses" of the present day; also Wagons, Harness, Tents, &c., being the equipments and fixtures of a first class showman. By order of
J. MUIRHEAD,
A. HAMILTON,
Administrators.

A LIGHT FOUR SEAT ROCKAWAY ON PLATFORM springs, in fine order, $400; also light shifting top Wagon, made by Wood Brothers, at $275. New York Repository, 13 East Eighteenth street.

A.—SPLENDID TOP WAGON, NEW, $160, WORTH $200; good Harness, new, $16, worth $25; Riding Saddle, new, $5, worth $10. At GRAY'S Empire City Repository, 30, 32, 34 and 36 Wooster street.

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, CARRIAGES, VELOCIpedes.—Great reduction in prices; 1,000 sets Harness, all styles; Carriages for park and family use; several second hand Carriages at CALVIN WITTY'S velocipede carriage warerooms, 534 and 536 Broadway.

CARRIAGES.—M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell this day, at 12 o'clock, at 48 Ann street, one Coupe Rockaway, shifting front, with pole and shafts; one box top Buggy and light Road Wagon. To be peremptorily sold.

CLARENCES, COACHES, ROCKAWAYS; PONY, PARK, Basket, Rumble Phaetons; Top, Road, Business Wagons; Rockaways all kinds; Harness, Robes, Sheets. Very cheap. Call and examine and be convinced. At GRAY'S Empire City Repository, 30, 32, 34 and 36 Wooster street.

DEPOT WAGONS WITH SHIFTING TOPS, FOUR seat open box Wagons and light curtain Rockaways, for summer use, at low prices. New York Repository, 13 East Eighteenth street.

FOR SALE—ONE BAY HORSE AND ONE BAY MARE, 15 hands 1 inch, long manes and tails, 7 years old, perfectly gentle in all harness; fit for a lady to drive; sold on account of owner leaving going to Europe; also a very fine set of donnie harness, city made. Can be seen until sold at 127 West Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE—CHESTNUT MARE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind; can trot in 2:35; is a very superior driver in single or double harness; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at 999 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, BUGGIES, DOCTOR'S WAGONS, express and light business Wagons; also a very good double Truck. App y at 38 Third street, near Bowery.

FOR SALE—A SHIFTING TOP WAGON, AT NO. 241 West Twenty-first street.

FOR SALE—A VERY PROMISING PAIR OF thoroughbred black Mares, 6 years old. Inquire of E. N. HEWITT, at American Express stables, in Leight street, near Hudson, between 11 and 12 and after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A NICE TOP WAGON AND ALSO AN elegant Road Wagon, Brewster make; both almost new; also a fine set of Double Harness and a good set of Single Harness. Sold on account of owner going to Europe. Inquire at 47 East Thirty-third street.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, BLACK POINTS, 16½ hands high, sound and kind and of great endurance; will be sold cheap, as he does no use for him. Apply at DEGRAAF & COCHRANE'S, 438 Canal street.

FOR SALE—A C SPRING BAROUCHE, ALMOST NEW, built by Lawrence & Co., for $2,00; cost $1,750. Address K. STEVENS, Hoffman House.

FOR SALE—A PASKET WAGON; PRICE $250. CAN be seen at LAWRENCE & CO.'S, 51 Crosby street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND HAND DOUBLE TRUCK, in running order, cheap. Apply at 324 West Forty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PAIR OF BAY HORSES, very closely matched, 15 hands high, seven years old, sound and kind, thoroughly broke and good runners. For particulars apply to N. H. LEADETTER, 600 Seventh avenue, or to J. A. HUMPHREY & BRO., 576 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIVE FIRST CLASS CANADIAN HORSES. Apply at E. SMITH'S stable, 235 Greenwich street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME VICTORIA, NEARLY NEW, very cheap.
STEVENS, 15 and 17 East Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—A GLASS HEARSE, ALMOST NEW; IN perfect running order; built by Turnbull & Hommersell, Newark, N. J. It can be seen at the stable, 22 Baxter street, until sold.

FOR SALE—A NO TOP WAGON, $75 ALSO A SULKY, $30. Sixty-seventh street, third house west of Broadway.

FOR SALE—FROM THE COUNTRY, A PAIR OF elegant sorrel Mares, 15½ hands high, well matched and nice drivers; one bay Horse, 16½ hands; one saddle Horse, 16 hands; safe for a lady to ride or drive, at 119 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—ONE SPLENDID ALDERNEY COW AND Calf, to be seen at 64 East Fourteenth street for two days.

FOR SALE—A FINE MARE, 16¼ HANDS, SOUND and kind and fit for any heavy business, at 412 West Thirteenth street. P. GALLAGHER.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SORREL HORSE, NEARly 16 hands high, well broken to saddle, suitable for a lady. Will go in harness; is sound and right every way. Inquire for three days of the foreman at Fifth Avenue Hotel stables, Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY FINE, STYLISH DAY carriage Horses, kind and gentle. Inquire at A. HYNARD'S stables, 75 and 80 Bank street.

FOR SALE—A FINE LARGE BROWN HORSE, GUTTAPER cha for coupe or family driving, warranted sound in every way, will go double or single, and is one of the best horses in the city. Apply at Sauter's stables, Portland avenue, near Atlantic, Brooklyn, or address R. H. J., box 3,542 New York Post office. Price $300.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BAY COLT, FIVE YEARS old, fifteen hands high, warranted sound and kind in saddle and harness, can trot in three minutes. Call at 227 East Twenty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH YOUNG HORSE, DARK gray, 15½ hands high, 6 years old; is gentle in single or double harness and is a beautiful saddle horse. Can be seen at PUCK BROTHERS' Livery stable, 159, 161, 164 and 166 East Fiftieth street, near third avenue.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SADDLE MARE; TRAINED to saddle and harness, also top Wagon, with single and double Harness. At 405 Fourth avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES JUST FROM THE COUNtry, 7 years old, 15 hands high, free and good drivers; suitable for truck, cart or express or any other heavy work. Call at 553 West Twenty-eighth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

FOR SALE—A FAST SORREL MARE, EIGHT YEARS old; sound and kind; also a light road Wagon and harness. Inquire at 96 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A MARE, WAGON AND HARNESS; MARE 14½ hands high, 7 years old; sound and kind, and of great endurance, wagon by Dusenbury & Van Duser; also black Pony, trots in 2:50; long mane and tail, and an excellent team of road or carriage horses. Apply at REYNOLDS & TOWNLEY'S Boulevard stables, 153 and 157 West Fiftieth street.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S COMPLETE TURNOUT—Horse, Harness, Wagon, Blankets, &c. Apply immediately at Talbman's stable, thirty-eighth street and Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PONY BUILT, SEVEN YEAR OLD Mare, for want of use; suitable for milk wagon, grocer, butcher or baker. Apply at 53 Cherry street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—VERY HANDSOME DARK BAY Horse; sound, kind and fast; $350. Miner & Stevens' shifting top Wagon, $200, and a set of first class single Harness, nearly new, $75; if sold together, $575. Apply at 23 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL WHITE Mare, silver mane and tail, 15 hands high, 8 years old; trots very fast. Would exchange for a leather top Buggy, pole, shafts and double set of Harness; must be nearly new. Inquire at FERRIS' Livery Stables, 70 Amity street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—HORSE, TRUCK AND WORK OF THREE horses; must be sold to-day. Apply to carman, 58 Walker street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO SEAT EXTENSION TOP Wagon, with Pole. Inquire at 153 and 155 Charles street.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A BAROUCHE, IN GOOD ORDER, suitable for hacking or the country, at Livery Stables, 127 East Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWENTY YOUNG Horses, just from the country, 5 to 7 years old, 14 to 17 hands high; all sound and kind. Inquire at 153 Norfolk street. Also one coupe Horse.

HORSE COLLARS.—THE PATENT FIPE COLLAR, the only safe collar for draught horses; also every other description of Collars, wholesale and retail, at GUION BROS., 378 Pearl street. Horses measured and carefully fitted.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.—WANTED, A MAN TO furnish horses and wagons and to do the work of a first class hotel. Apply at King & Co.'s, 183 5th av.

P. W. F.—THE BEST METHOD FOR COACH PAINTing.—VALENTINE & CO., Sole Agents, Boston.

SADDLES FOR SALE—LEATHER SPRING TREES; Ladies', gents', misses' and boys'. Corner Thirty-eighth street and Broadway.
KENNELLY & STEWART, Manufacturers.

SINGLE TRUCK, HORSE AND HARNESS WANTED.—Call at SAMELSON & CO.'S, Third avenue and Seventy-first street.

THOROUGHBRED SADDLE MARE.—A PERFECT lady's saddle Mare, bay, without white, 15¾ hands and a miracle of easy gaits and gentleness; she has stood motionless with a lady on her back within a few feet of a locomotive and train that was passing at full speed, and is afraid of nothing; she goes steady and true in single or double harness and can trot quite fast, and is warranted sound, true, and in disposition and temper unequalled. Apply at private stable in rear of 21 East Thirteenth street.

TROTTING STOCK FOR SALE.—A BASHAW MARE and Colt, five weeks old, by Major Anderson, is now offered for sale, and can be seen at Mr. Kincade's stables, on the Flatbush road, near Ben Nelson's, Brooklyn. It will pay those who admire first class stock to go and see them.

TWO STYLISH BLACK HORSES FOR SALE—LONG tails and manes, 4 and 5 years old, sound and kind in single or double harness; 1 Top Wagon; in good order. Inquire at 81 King street, rear.

WANTED—A BROWN, BLACK OR BAY PONY, about 14½ hands high; must be sound and gentle and not over eight years old; one that can be driven by ladies desired. Address, with lowest price and where to be seen, box 4,681 Post office.

WANTED—A GOOD, GENTLE, STYLISH HORSE, by Bashaw or Tom Hyer Pheasion and Harness, in exchange for a new Mantia & Co.'s Safe. Address C. D., box 188 Herald office.

WANTED—ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING A BLACK OR gray horse, or two gray Horses to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by stating price, &c. Address Undertaker, Herald office.

WANTED—SEVERAL TOP AND OPEN WAGONS; also two seat Phaetons, either new or second hand, in exchange for a nice Country Seat near the city.
S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

$125.—DAPPLE SORREL, 15 HANDS; FINE BLACK $125. Horse, $150; cheap brown Horse, $85; light top Wagon, $65; must be sold to close up business. 250 Washington street.

$200.—TEAM SOUND HORSES, 15 HANDS; GENTLE for lady; separate $100 each. Bay Horse, 7 years, 16; temporary lameness; $125; must sell. 210 West Twenty-eighth street. Big bargains.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED SCHOONER YACHT Henrietta, 210 tons burden, old measurement, winner of the great ocean yacht race to Cowes, England, in 1868, on which she made the extraordinary run of 280 miles in 24 hours, and several other ocean races. The Henrietta has been on a cruise to the West Indies, but has returned to New York. While on her voyage from Key West to Charleston she made a run of 250 miles during rough weather, showing that she has lost none of her speed. The Henrietta has a commodious saloon, handsomely fitted up, with a large stateroom on the starboard side, three other staterooms and two staterooms forward for officers. The cabin furniture, kitchen utensils, &c., are in complete order, and the vessel will be put in readiness to go to sea immediately. The Henrietta will compare favorably, for speed and seagoing qualities, with any yacht in this

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—TO LET, THIRD FLOOR, BACK, OF 186 NASSAU street, for light manufacturing or other business. Apply to BAKKER & COSTER, room 6 Herald Building.

A.—TO LET—LOFTS ON THIRD FLOOR OF 129 FULTON street, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply to BAKKER & COSTER, room 6 Herald Building.

AT 925 BROADWAY, STANLEY DAY MAILS FREE A printed list of Buildings, Stores, Basements, Hotels, Factories, Lofts, Floors, Bars, Offices. Rooms to let at lowest market rates.

AT LOW RENT—NEAR BROADWAY, 29 AMITY street, corner of Greene; newly painted; gas fixtures, &c. Can be seen from 9 till 10 morning.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET—797 Second avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, west side. Also House for sale.

A FOUR STORY BUILDING, 50X18 FEET, SUITABLE for factory purposes, with comfortable dwelling connected, to let, at Nos. 43 and 45 West Thirteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Possession immediately.

A LUNCH COUNTER IN A FIRST CLASS SAMPLE room to let at a reasonable rent to a good man. Apply at No. 5 Wall street.

BOWERY STORE.—TO LET, THE SECOND AND Third floors of the handsome brown stone building 257 Bowery, 25x24; rent low. Apply to A. HARDMAN, 426 Broadway.

FRONT STORE TO LET—AT 63 PRINCE STREET, with fixtures, showcases, &c., suitable for a merchant tailor, milliner or any light business; rent low.

FOUR STORY BRICK BUILDING TO LET CHEAP—No. 9 Jane street; will answer for any kind of a show or manufactory; also brick Office 613 Hudson street. Apply at 366 Broadway.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET OR LEASE, THREE Floors, 150x45, with from 1 to 75 horse power; also smaller Rooms. Apply to H. W. GREENE, 141 Plymouth street, Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL LIGHTED Rooms and Basements, 25x80. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, 229 East Forty-first street.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, FACTORY WITH ENGINE and shafting; will let building together or separately, or Rooms, with or without power. Apply on the premises, 62 Cannon street.

STORE TO LET—AT 145 SIXTH AVENUE.

STORE TO LET—148 FOURTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, five doors from Union square; new and very fine front. Rent very low. Apply on premises.

SUITABLE FOR A HOTEL.—A FOUR STORY BUILDing, 50 feet front by 105 feet deep, 43 and 45 West Thirteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, having good patronage from the French theatre, to let, at reasonable rent.

TO LET.—THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, NOS. 817 AND 819 Broadway, southwest corner Twelfth street, from June 10 to Oct. 1, 1869; these galleries are 32 by 75 feet, with a fine top light; are elegantly furnished and draped for exhibition purposes, and are in every respect the finest galleries in the United States. Apply to H. H. LEEDS & MINER, 35 Chambers street.

TO LET—THREE WELL LIGHTED FLOORS, 25X58, suitable for manufacturing purposes; will be let separately or together. Apply at No. 148 East Fiftieth street, near Third avenue.

TO LET—RENT CHEAP, STORE AND BASEMENT; A small family can live in it. Inquire of Mr. KIERNAN, corner Thirty-seventh street and Eleventh avenue.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR NEW BUILDING 535 TO 537 Twenty-fourth street, 100x150, near Tenth avenue, with or without steam power. Inquire of NATHAN STEPHENS, 91 Liberty street.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE FOR A DOCtor's office, or would furnish it for two young men. 17 Beach street, between Varick street and St. John's lane.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., A LARGE brick Factory Building, 40 by 100 feet, in perfect order, situated on Newtown creek, between Maspeth and Meeker avenues, directly adjoining the wharf, where large vessels can load and discharge cargo. It is suitable for almost any kind of manufacturing or for storage. Dwelling accommodations in the immediate neighborhood if wanted. Apply to H. BEADEL, 100 Wall street.

THREE FINE LOFTS TO LET—168 FULTON STREET, Store, Basement and sub-cellar, 40 Vesey street, suitable for storage. Inquire at 40 Vesey street.

W. B. GRIFFITH.

336 CANAL STREET.—TO LET, UPPER PART OF the house, five rooms; good for business.

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Furnished.

AT 925 BROADWAY, STANLEY DAY HAS ON HAND a large line of Furnished Houses to let at lowest rates, and mails free a printed descriptive list.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, $80 PER MONTH, until Oct. 1, in Yorkville.
NEAFIE & ANDREWS,
1,530 Third avenue, corner Eighty-sixth street.

A.—TO LET—A NUMBER OF FURNISHED AND UNfurnished Houses, at reduced rents.
CHARLES E. MILLS, Agent, 55 West Thirtieth street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NEAR FIFTH AVENUE and Thirty-fifth street, five stories high, to a party who will give one floor and private table to Lessee. Address Post office box 4,985.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RENTS, FURNISHED AND unfurnished Houses in New York and Brooklyn. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, FOR THREE MONTHS, AT a moderate rent, a handsomely furnished House. Address box 1,755 New York Post office.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE DEsirable four story House No. 58 Universite place, near Tenth street; splendid location for any genteel business purpose. Apply to A. M. DAVIDSON, on the premises.

TO LET—UP TOWN, WEST SIDE, A THREE STORY House, with all the modern improvements, partially furnished, rent about $200 a month, or would let a Part of it. Address Leon, Herald office.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE, COMpletely furnished, No. 85 Tenth street, on v n few doors from Fourth avenue; rent low to a good tenant; keys at A. M. FANNING'S, 40 East Fourth street.

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Unfurnished.

A.—TO LET, AT WILLIAMSBURG, THE HOUSE NO. 7 Health place, Peters street, between Lwen street and Graham avenue; Brick front, eight rooms, gas, water in kitchen; in good order; very desirable for a small family; to a good tenant will be rented low. Apply to JOHN TEARS, 60 Broadway, Williamsburg.

AT 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY MAILS FREE AN extensive list of unfurnished Houses, suitable for private dwellings or boarding houses, at all prices and in any location.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE TO LET IN HARLEM—254 East 125th street, in perfect order and in a healthy, desirable location. Inquire of JOHN KELLY, Corporation Attorney's office, 117 Nassau street.

A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, 16 ROOMS, MODERN IMprovements, in perfect order, to let, to a private family, with immediate possession, at $520 per month. Inquire at 114 Waverly place.

HANDSOME BROWN STONE HOUSE IN DUNCOMB place (128th street, Harlem) to let cheap. Inquire of RANDELL & PORTER, 1,951 Third avenue.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS HOUSE; ALL MODERN IMprovements, very low rent, to a good tenant willing to take care of it. A physician's office. Reference required. Inquire at 169 West Sixteenth street. J. F. WIGHTMAN.

TO LET—A FINE NEW BRICK HOUSE, 41X50, WITH all modern improvements, with stables, coach house; beautifully situated, all carpeted; rent low. Inquire of M. C. LANE, No. 67 East Tenth street, or on premises at Fort Washington.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE STORY HIGH STOOP brick House No. 4 Lewis street; 10 rooms; rent $700. FAMIA D. MACK, 162 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE DWELling House 14 Livingston place, fronting on Stuyvesant square; house 20x50, lot about 92x80 feet; in fine order; rent moderate. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, 101 East Tenth street, New York.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT LITTLE THREE STORY brick House, No. 159 East Twelfth street; suitable for small family; in perfect order; seen from 11 to 1 only.
ROBERT G. RICHARDS,
953 Broadway, near Twenty third street.

THE CHEAPEST UNFURNISHED HOUSE IN NEW York, 170 East Thirty second street, near Lexington avenue; three stories, 11 rooms, all improvements; only $1,000, or on all day.

33 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO rent or to sell a large house, 24 rooms; mirrors and gas fixtures all in order. To be seen from 8 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. Rent low. A. SERGEANT, 21 Wall street.

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ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A.—TO LET, FLOORS, BASEMENTS AND APARTments, in first class houses in Amity street, near Broadway, at low rents, for business or dwelling. Apply at No. 15 Amity street.

A SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR, EIGHT ROOMS; first class condition; private house; $60; hot and cold water, bath, water closet on floor. 229 West Forty-first street.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY DESIRES TO LET her elegantly furnished Parlors to a party of gentlemen; near Broadway and convenient to all the up town hotels; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address C. A. H., Herald office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET THE UPPER PART of their House, consisting of three large rooms, with gas, bath, &c., to a select family with no servant. Call at 212 East Thirty-ninth street.

AT 47 AMITY STREET.—PLEASANT FURNISHED Rooms, $7 to $10 per week, for gentlemen and wives; use of kitchen if desired. Also Baserooms for gentlemen; terms low.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, ON SECOND FLOOR; also a back Parlor to let, in a house with all modern improvements; rent moderate. Apply at 168 Waverley place, near Sixth avenue.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—An a splendid Office for a doctor, on West Thirty-eighth street, No. 278, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—CONVENIENT for light housekeeping if required, two large front Rooms, suitable for an office or a dressmaker. 256 West Twenty-fifth street.

TO LET—SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER, IN COTtage on the back part of lot No. 9 Jane street, First Floor and Basement; also Second Floor; price $27 50 and $22 50. In use on the premises.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

TO LET—APARTMENTS OF FOUR AND SIX ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, at $30 to $40 a month; also a Cottage of seven rooms, near Fifty-second street and Tenth avenue, by J. T. MOULTON & CO., corner Broadway and Fifty-second street.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR light housekeeping, in a small private family; no children; also back Parlor. Apply at 223 West Thirteenth st.

TO LET—FRONT BASEMENT, ALSO A SUIT OF Rooms on first floor, separately or together, at 157 East Twenty-ninth street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

TO LET—A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOM and Bedroom, suitable for housekeeping. Apply at 128 Bank street.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TWO ROOMS, furnished, for light housekeeping, in Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; rent $35 per month. Apply at the coal yard, Twenty-fourth street, near Sixth av.

TO LET—SIX ROOMS, FURNISHED FOR HOUSEkeeping. Apply over drug store, corner of Thirteenth street and Second avenue.

TO LET—IN HANDSOME BROWN STONE HOUSE, 418 West Fifty first street, third floor, six large rooms; all improvements and gas fixtures. Apply to owner, 423 West Twenty-fourth street.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR, FURnished; suitable for housekeeping, for gentleman and wife, very pleasant location; rent $30 per month. 279 Seventh street.

TO LET—ON THIRTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fifth avenue, a nicely furnished second story front Room, in a strictly private family; terms moderate. Address box 153 Herald office.

TO LET—IN THE PRIVATE HOUSE 279 EAST TENTH street, Basement and Parlor Floors, with Extension. Inquire at 185 avenue A.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS (SIX rooms on each floor), bath and gas, and back Basement if request, to small families without children. 239 East Thirty-first street.

TO LET—TWO FLOORS, 109 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH street; all modern improvements; will let low. Inquire of the owner.

6 OR 7 UPPER ROOMS TO LET CHEAP—CENTRALLY located; suitable for family purposes. Inquire at 30 East Eighteenth street.

$7 WEEKLY.—GOOD SIZED, WELL FURNISHED Room, suitable for housekeeping; large pantries, hot and cold water in room; bath and gas included. 416 West Thirty-third street.

27 BOND STREET.—SECOND FLOOR TO LET, UNfurnished.

305 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—A VERY PLEAsant furnished front Room, suitable for housekeeping for a gentleman and wife; gas, bath, hot and cold water on the floor. Terms $4 50 per week.

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COUNTRY HOUSES, FARMS, &C., TO RENT.

A.—TO LET, POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, A FRENCH roof House in Flushing, L. I.; contains 18 rooms, gas, bath, water and all modern improvement; is in all respects a desirable summer and winter residence; will be rented low; the lot is 10x117 feet; nice garden; one hour's ride from City Hall. Address JOHN P. ELLIS, 255 Broadway, New York.

AT 925 BROADWAY.—STANLEY DAY MAILS FREE to your address a list of country Houses to rent, unequalled in variety of location or price; Westchester a specialty.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE—AT SPUYten Duyvil, on the hill; first class surroundings; two acres lawn and fruits; garden planted; carriage house; $100 per month. 77 Bleecker street.

AT ENGLEWOOD, ON NORTHERN RAILROAD OF N. J., 45 minutes from Chambers street.—A pleasant Cottage in complete order, two minutes from depot, nine rooms, with furniture for sale; nearly new; location healthy; will be rented very low; price of furniture $300, and is a bargain. Address A., box 2,043 Post office.

AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—TO LET, A VERY COMFORTable Cottage, with about two acres of land; contains 11 rooms. Newtown is but 55 minutes from James' slip, by 33 trains daily. Rent until May next only $250. Apply on the premises known as the J. S. Snydam place, to Mr. VAN WINKLE. Take boat at James' slip at 7, 8 or 11:30 A. M., or 2, 4, 5 or 6 P. M., or Thirty-fourth street ferry 15 minutes later.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—FOUR MODERN FURnished Houses would be rented low for the summer; one large, elegant; all near St. Mark's Hotel.
COLLINS, 33 Pine street.

FOR RENT—ON THE HUDSON, FOR THE SEASON OR term of years, a Dwelling House, with 60 acres of land, 90 miles from New York, opposite Barrytown, unsurpassed for beauty of views, salubrity, &c.; rent to be applied chiefly upon the premises. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, 26 Broad street.

FURNISHED HOUSE, AT ORANGE, N. J., TO LET—FOR the season or year; good stable, fine garden, and near depot; rent moderate. Apply to A. QUEREAU, 108 Wall st.

TO LET—ON RICHMOND TERRACE, NEAR PAVILION Hotel, New Brighton, S. I., beautiful Cottage; unsurpassed location; desirable summer and winter residence; $1,200 year.
COLLINS, 33 Pine street.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT, 15 MINUTES FROM PORT Chester depot, 16 rooms, furnished; 15 acres lawn, garden and meadow; gardener's cottage, barns, &c.; horse, rockaway and cow. Apply to WILLIAM JACKSON, 651 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR SEASON OR YEAR, elegant House, all improvements, at Ravenswood, one acre land, good barn and chicken run.
STARKWEATHER, 38 Pine street.

TO LET—FOR THREE MONTHS OR MORE, A BEAUtiful Suburban Residence, furnished for housekeeping; twelve rooms; one hour from City Hall, $130 per month. Address J. HUNT, room 25, 51 Wall street.

TO LET—A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT, FULLY furnished, fronting on the East river, at Clason Point, four miles from Harlem, only a pleasant drive from the city. The mansion is very large, with all the conveniences; grounds very fine, fruit, shade trees, &c.; views splendid; salubrity unquestioned.
COUDERT BROTHERS, 49 Wall street.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RENTS, FURNISHED AND unfurnished Houses on Staten Island, Yonkers, Orange, Irvington, Bloomfield, Rye, New Rochelle, Spuyten Duyvil, Location, Flushing and other points of easy access. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

TO LET—BY THE MONTH OR YEAR, A SNUG COTtage, at Fishkill, on the Hudson, with barn and outhouses; three acres land, garden and pasture; five minutes' walk from depot, terms $50 per month.
C. FURMAN, 23 Wall street, up stairs.

TO LET—NEAT NEW TWO STORY COTTAGE, SEVEN rooms; five minutes from ferry, Stapleton, Staten Island; location first class, possession immediately; rent $300.
DARRIN, 48 Broad.

TO LET—THREE MILES ABOVE HARLEM, CONVEnient to horse and steam cars, two Cottages, with good gardens; very desirable. Apply to STANLEY DAY, No. 925 Broadway.

TO LET—IN PLAINFIELD, N. J., FOR $650, UNTIL April 1, 1870, a nicely furnished House, nine rooms, pleasantly located; five minutes' walk from depot. Address WM. B. MAXSON, Plainfield, N. J., or room 22, 71 Broadway.

TO LET CHEAP—FURNISHED HOUSE AT DARIEN, Conn.; grounds well stocked, all kinds fruit, good stables; three minutes' walk of depot. Apply to E. HANFORD, 271 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS HOUSE AT Cranford, five minutes' walk from depot. Time from New York, 40 minutes; Central Railroad of New Jersey; commutation nine cents a trip. Address S. CAHILL, Cranford, N. J., or 194 Broadway, room No. 8.

TO RENT—COTTAGE ON THE HUDSON, NEAR NEWburg; furnished or unfurnished; one of the finest locations on the river. For particulars apply to JOHNSON & SMITH, 63 Pine street, New York.

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CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A BEAUTIFUL HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE HOUSE on Lexington avenue, 20x—x19, five stationary mirrors, also furniture, very cheap, $25,500. Apply only to E. BURNS, Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street. First class Houses on Fifth and Madison avenues and surroundings.

A CHANCE TO PURCHASE A CHOICE PIECE OF Ground on Forty sixth street, 100 feet east from Fifth avenue, fit for immediate building or church purposes. Information only of E. E. BURNS, Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street.

A GOOD BUILDING PLOT, EITHER FOR CHURCH or first class houses, Forty-ninth street, between second and Third avenues. Terms easy.
DILLON & RICKARDS, 470 Ninth avenue.

A.—CENTRAL AND PROSPECT PARK LOTS bought, sold and exchanged by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Brokers, 11 Pine street.

WATER FRONT—DELANCEY STREET, EAST RIVER; Stores and Vacant Lots, Pier and Bulkhead; will rent separately or together.
WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., 414 Water street.

183 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—THIS FOUR STORY House and Lot for sale; has all modern improvements, in most perfect condition. Inquire in the carpet store of HIRAM COHEN, 235 Greenwich street. Terms easy.

$5,000.—A GOOD BRICK HOUSE, IN CHILDS street, near Cortlandt street. Also first class Business Lots, in Dutchess county.
MURRAY & WILSON, 150 Nassau street, room No. 7.

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West Side.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, ON WASHINGton Heights, over 10 acres of beautiful Land, with first class improvements; all kinds of choice fruit and shade trees in full view of the Hudson. The attention of capitalists is called to this property, as it is offered at a bargain and on easy terms. Full particulars with S. EMERSON, 421 Eighth avenue.

A NEW FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House, 248 West Forty-second street, built in the best manner; marble hall, black walnut finish, &c., possession will be sold cheap. Very near Broadway. For keys apply to owner, next door, No. 246.

A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE for sale, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; finished in rosewood and black walnut. $54,000.
A. BELLAMY & SON, No. 3 Pine street.

A.—MORTGAGES ON REAL ESTATE CASHED AT the usual market rates, by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Brokers, 11 Pine street.

A.—FOR SALE, A FIRST CLASS THREE STORY brown stone House on Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, on easy terms.
CHAS. E. MILLS, agent, 55 West Thirtieth street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS, 75x100, ON WEST THIRTYsixth street, and two Lots, with five story brick, on West Thirty-seventh street; pays 20 per cent on investment. Apply to L. C. JULIAN, 325 West Thirty-fifth street.

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S. S. NORTON & CO., Broadway corner Thirtieth street.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE—LOTS AND Houses on Washington Heights; also Houses to let, from $300 to $3,000 per annum.
L. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine street.

5TH AVENUE, ABOVE 26TH STREET.—FOR SALE, A desirable corner house, 25x100, possession; also, elegant House, near 46th street, very cheap.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

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Miscellaneous.

A FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE, WELL LOCATED, 15.8x50x86.9; all conveniences and in complete order, for $17,000; a bargain.
BUTLER, DURFEE & CO., 59 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE ENGLISH BASEMENT Houses, in good localities and at reduced prices.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, 12 rooms, with modern improvements, near Fifty-second street, opposite Mr. Striker's garden. Price $9,000.
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Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CUMBERLAND STREET, NEAR THE Park, five three story high basement brick Houses; all modern improvements; fully furnished; lot 20x80; terms easy.
DARRIN, 48 Broad street.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THREE STORY BASEment and sub-cellar frame House, containing 11 rooms; all improvements; house all in perfect order and splendid neighborhood. Inquire of T. W. CONSELYEA, Williamsburg avenue, second house northeast of Houston street, or at Wall street ferry.

FOR SALE—ON FIRST STREET, NEAR SEVENTH avenue, two blocks from Prospect Park, a splendid Mansion, 45x50; all improvements; ten lots of ground and stable; handsome shade trees, fruit, shrubbery, &c.; will be executed by an Italian artist and all in perfect order. A few well located Lots will be taken in part payment. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., A BUILDING, 40X 70, front and rear entrance; three lots ground, on eight years' lease, suitable for manufacturing purposes, now furnished as a lecture hall and will hold 700 people. Address E. BROWN, box 2,288 New York Post office.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick Houses, Nos. 2 and 4 Carroll street, near Van Brunt street, South Brooklyn, convenient to ferry. Apply to owner, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, IN HALSEY street, Brooklyn, between Reed and Patchen avenues, furnished complete, including piano; price $3,500, if sold immediately.
VOORHEES, 218 Fulton street, New York.

$500 ONLY REQUIRED DOWN FOR VERY GENteel House, Lafayette avenue, 8 rooms; water, gas, range; near three lines cars; cheap.
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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AT $25 BROADWAY.—STANLEY DAY MAILS FREE an extensive List of Country Property for sale; Westchester a specialty, being the natural outlet of the Empire City.

A.—SHREWSBURY RIVER COTTAGE FOR SALE—situated opposite the Highlands of Neversink and the Neptune Club House, on the south bank of the river, one mile east of Port Washington; four acres of ground, fruit trees, berries, &c. Dwelling has 12 rooms, completely furnished; barn, wagon, boat and ice houses, all fully stocked; newly painted last season and put in complete repair.
W. T. BEVOR, 233 West Thirty-seventh street.

AT RIVERSIDE AND GREENWICH.—PLEASANT Residences for sale and to let; great variety; all prices. Some fronting the harbor. Address J. W. ATWATER, Cos-cob bridge station, Conn.

A BEAUTIFUL PLACE AT MOUNT VERNON, CONsisting of 11 acres choice Land, with Italian Cottage, two and a half stories; situation high, commanding; the land laid out in gardens, lawns, &c.; fish pond, ice house, stabling, &c.; will be sold as a great bargain on account of death in owner's family. The above property is one of the most charming places anywhere near New York; hundreds would buy it if they only looked at it.
EUGENE CHEVALIER, 31 Cedar street.

A FARM FOR SALE—LYING ON LONG ISLAND Sound, on the east end of Long Island; 45 acres of land, under a high state of cultivation; a large double house, two barns and other outbuildings; two wells of good water, one bathing, one mile from steamboat landing and railroad. Possession given immediately.
S. & W. E. CORWIN, 20 Walker street.

AT SUMMIT, MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—A fine Place, 10 acres, good buildings, well fruited, soaked, &c., $12,000; a bargain. Others, all prices and localities, for sale and exchange. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A PRETTY LITTLE COTTAGE, BARN AND GARDEN, situated on the lower bay, in New Jersey, 1½ hours from the city, for sale. No fever or ague; very healthy. Price $3,000; only $1,000 per year required. Inquire of Mr. JAMES, No. 9 University place.

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FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., A COTTAGE House of seven rooms, with full lot; only 20 minutes from New York; a good chance for those wishing to buy a home; five years to pay for it; only a small amount of cash required. For particulars address Fordley, box 153 Herald office.

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DARRIN, 48 Broad street.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, FRONTING the Bay, Staten Island, including the water front; the finest location on the Bay; has view of the city, Brooklyn, Narrows and Ocean; large Mansard roof house, and also in perfect order; near the Yacht Club grounds; price $16,000; terms accommodating.
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FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF GREENWICH, ON THE New Haven road, is acres of Land, good House and barn, orchard and garden, good well and brook running through the place, the house fronting the most pleasant river on the Sound; price low. Address W. H. MCMILLAN, 112 South street, New York.

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FOR SALE LOW—TERMS EASY; ABOUT FIFTEEN acres of excellent Land, near Flushing, L. I., with running stream; some growing wood, fruits, new fence, &c. Address OLIVER CROMWELLIN, basement, 75 Cedar street. Hours 10 to 3 daily.

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LUMBER LOT FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers a Lumber Lot in Pike county, Pa., for sale, containing 33½ acres, a greater portion in hemlock and oak, and fine stone quarry is on the place; a portion lying near the railroad track four miles from Port Jervis. For price and terms address S. O. DIMMICK, Port Jervis, N. Y.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET SHOWING HOW PERSONS of moderate incomes can become owners of good homes near New York and very convenient thereto in a few years by applying money now paid for rent. Send for it read it and judge for yourself. Given or mailed free to all applying.
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$8,000 WILL BUY A COTTAGE HOUSE, TEN rooms, Farm, Carriage House, &c., together with about ten acres; two orchards, plenty other fruit; pears, cherries, currants, &c.; all in good order, well near the door, water in the kitchen. Apply to J. B. CORNELL, 67 South street, or WM. CAGER, on the premises, one mile from the depot at Mamaroneck, Westchester county.

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REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW YORK OR Brooklyn property—Several valuable Farms in the vicinity of New York. Apply to VAN BENSCHOTEN & CO., 160 Montague street, Brooklyn.

TO EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED PROPERTY—SOME desirable Lots on Seventh and Eighth avenues. For particulars apply to JOHN E. UNDERWOOD, 746 Third avenue.

TWO GOOD NEW HOUSES, TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES from cars, Brooklyn, equity $5,500, will exchange for any kind of merchandise, lots, or farm near city. Address Trader, Herald office.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR AN ELEGANT BRICK House, in South Oxford street, near Dr. Cuyler's church, Brooklyn, an equally nice country seat, two to five acres (Northern New Jersey preferred), not more than fifty minutes from New York; value $9,000 to $12,000. Address or apply to H. MACOMBER & SON, Real Estate Brokers, 837 Fulton avenue, corner of Portland, Brooklyn.

$9,000.—EXCHANGE.—WHO HAS COUNTRY OR any City Property for Lease, Fixtures and complete Stock of Hat, Cap and Furnishing Goods Store; best avenue. Address Furnishing, Herald office.

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REAL ESTATE WANTED.

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PAYNE & CO., 206 Broadway, room 11.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE, WITH about 10 acres of land, on the Hudson or Albany post road, not above Tarrytown.
BUTLER, DURFEE & CO., 59 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.

A SHOE STORE—CONNECTED WITH A FIRST CLASS custom trade, for sale at a bargain and easy terms if sold this week; owner is going West.
OTTO W. MEYER, Hudson City, Five Corners, N. J.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—THE STOCK AND Fixtures of a Liquor and Lunch Bar, with 2 years' lease of whole house, doing a good cash business; reasons for selling will be given. For full particulars apply on the premises, 17 Canne street, near City Hall.

A BARGAIN IF SOLD AT ONCE.—A FINE CORNER Liquor Saloon, with excellent bar, three Billiards and good paying Bowling Alley; full license and lease, on Eighth avenue, west side. Inquire at B. S. LEVY & CO.'S, 271 West Thirty-eighth street, near Eighth avenue.

A.—FOR SALE—A WELL PAYING LIQUOR STORE IN Hoboken; three years' lease; rent $25; price $350. Apply to P. GAFFNEY, Auctioneer, 225 Bowery.

A HAT AND CAP STORE FOR SALE—IN A GOOD location: Stock, Fixtures and two years' Lease; will be sold cheap as the owner wants to go to Europe; no agents. Address H. A., box 147 Herald office.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO PURCHASE A FINE LOT of second hand Silver Ware, some English and some French, can address, with name and address, S., Herald office.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIREPROOF SAFES, new and second hand, for office and parlor use, for sale cheap, at 63 Cannon street, between Delancey and Rivington.
R. M. PATRICK.

A FANCY GOODS AND VARIETY STORE FOR SALE—Located in the best part of Brooklyn for business; low rent.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

AN ALE BREWERY FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND Fixtures; low rent; capacity 25 barrels, to running order; location unsurpassed; abundance of spring water; can be run in part by water power. Full particulars. Inquire at S. COGGSHALL'S, 138 South street.

A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRY FOR SALE.—HAS plenty of work year round; regular custom; will suit man and wife. An enterprising person cannot fail in making money. Call at 148 Bleecker street.

A FIRST CLASS PAYING ESTABLISHMENT FOR sale, now doing a large business, secured by patent right. Also Hotels, Restaurants, corner Liquor Stores, Ale Vaults, Groceries, Billiard Saloons, Cigar Stores, Galleries, Confectionery, corner Meat Markets, Milk Routes, Coal Yards. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

ANY YOUNG MAN HAVING $200 CAN BUY OUT ONE of the best little Cigar Stands in this city. Call from 9 until 12 at No. 202 Broadway, room 17. No agents noticed.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED BAKERY; GOOD cash business, all over the counter; long lease given, with moderate rent. For further particulars inquire of owner, 768 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BAKERY, IN THE country, doing a business of about 25 barrels of flour a week. For further particulars apply to WEEKS, DOUGLASS & CO., No. 4 State street, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FINE GROCERY, GOOD LOCATION; five years' lease; rent low. Apply on the premises, 89 Grand street, Broo

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

Second Day of the Jerome Park Races.

FOUR EXCITING CONTESTS.

Large Attendance of Beauty and Fashion.

A Sudden Storm---Thunder, Lightning, Hail and Rain.

GOOD SPORT DESPITE THE WEATHER.

The races of the American Jockey Club were continued on the Jerome Park course grounds yesterday, the second day of the spring meeting. The events, whether classified as of the field, by storm or by flood, were at once exciting, unexpected, novel in consideration of the season of the year, and exhilarating. The attendance of fashionable personages, patrons of the turf and otherwise, was large and brilliant, but the representation of the commercial and middle classes of the people was limited, in consequence of the anticipatory forebodings of uncertain if not stormy weather, which were uttered by thousands whose life necessities or inclination either compel or prompt them to scan the appearance of the sky just after daybreak daily. An excellent "second" day was had, however, the programme being fully carried out. There were four races—the first a premium of $800, for all ages, mile heats; the second for the Westchester Cup, valued at $1,500, two and a-quarter miles; the third the selling race, and the fourth a race for three year olds, premium $500, the starts, contests, style of running and result being in each instance noted and recorded in our columns.

It is known to all travellers and observers of the routine habits of our common humanity, both on this Continent and in the Old World, that the populations of great cities slumber, enjoy quiet and again wake up during some few hours of the twenty-four, London being tranquilized and almost silent for a considerable space of time just before the morning dawn, while Paris sleeps off her agitations or dissipations in a doze, brief in duration, but sufficiently profound in effect to restore the mental energies and bodily activity of her versatile and vivacious children. In London and Paris these moments of rest present an absolute necessity for physical recuperation. New York is never asleep. Each hour in the day, from the infancy to the death of her people, does she send forth a stream of thinkers, workers, idlers, strangers and citizens—useful, worthless, known and unknown—the mechanic, the writer, the business man, day laborer or *bon vivant*, who are either returning home to recruit their energies after a "fair day's labor," or issuing forth to an early and earnest renewal of the battle of life, or roaming around in quest of shelter and sedative after exhaustive hours ill spent and unprofitable, wasted in the pursuit and enjoyment of what they term pleasure. Such is the daily life of the American metropolis. It was unchanged yesterday, with the exception that the people at large remembered the day was the second of "the races at Fordham," and determined, very universally, to enjoy it in a becoming manner. The morning opened dark and threatening. A heavy shower of rain fell suddenly about eight o'clock. Fifth avenue was even then on the *qui vive* for the races; but Fifth avenue, in its hopeful fair ones and "bloods" of dash and venture, soon experienced a lassitude of feeling, accompanied by a depression of spirits, such as ever premonish persons of fine sensibilities of the approach of unpleasant weather or storm. The rain soon ceased, however, and the morning hours wore on with a light, variable, yet pleasant wind. At half-past ten o'clock the belles spoke of their dresses, and determined that they "must go" to the "Park." Indulgent parents gave orders to their servants "to look to the team and carriage," with experienced advice as to the tint and colors of the robes, shawls, parasols, gloves, and so forth, suitable to the occasion, and likely to show to the best advantage in the actual condition of the atmosphere, the light and the shade. Sporting men commenced to move about; "fast" horses were looked to and the gearing made "all right." Some few of our traders hied to the livery stables, while the middle and working classes talked of the "cars" and the "railroad" as well as the propriety or otherwise of "venturing the children," all or any of the number, out. "Early ones" were to be seen on Fifth avenue, and a good many persons tittered, as it were, Harlemward from town. At past noon, however, there were not many arrivals at the club house. About fifty persons only were to be found near the grand stand, and none had taken up a "place" for observation. The scene on the ground was pastoral, calm and quiet to a degree. Shortly after noon vehicles of the more substantial and business-like order commenced to run in on the grand entrance and assume convenient positions under shade of the fences, on the green knolls in the undulations which are to be found in the ground and near the course. Groups of men formed for purposes of "pool" selling speculation, a few more ladies alighted, jockeys peered out in their "colors" and the stables became more "lively." A general canvass as to the prospect of the weather was commenced. Some said it "would turn out showery in the afternoon," while others were quite positive in their guarantee of continued sunshine. Old Sol had it all his own way, apparently, a light wind prevailing from about southwest. At half-past twelve or a few minutes after that hour the wind shifted again and became exceedingly changeable, blowing, if from any exact point, for a time, from the northeast. The sky became overcast, dark and gloomy; peals of thunder in the distance were heard; and the air freshened with cold, a streak of lightning flashed out and rain commenced to fall. Heavy thunder peals followed, the clouds were still more heavy, the far hills waxed a little "hoary," and fringed with "white capes in their mantles blue." The sun itself appeared to struggle against the coming change. Thunder was again heard, the lightning flashes became vivid and frequent, while the grounds were swept by a fitful gale. It was a gale, however. The temperature of the air was reduced many degrees. The weather was cold, and both the club house front, grand stand, hills, dells and tree shades felt its effect. Heavier rain, with a cold still more intense, were succeeded by a hail storm. A hail storm in June! It was indeed a hail storm, and in June. Hail came down on all sides and in every direction. Hailstones larger than peas and in every form of crystallization covered the course, were swept into every cranny and nook, invaded the club house approaches, were hurled against and into the grand stand, silvering the earth around the outside trees, the very foliage of which appeared to contract from the cold. Glancing at the sky overhanging the course of the East and North rivers it was dark almost to blackness. A furious gale set in from the northwest, the awnings and awning posts swung and shivered. There was a general stampede from the grand stand, with hurried assurances of "No race," "Sorry," "Very unlucky," "Jerome Park sport always spoiled by weather," with many others equally melancholy, both in tone and as to the manner of delivery. The heat of the earth soon dissolved a large portion of the hail, but not before one of the employés of the club house had packed from it a dozen balls—each twice the size of a billiard ball—and placed them in an empty flower-stand on the piazza, where they remained hard as ice during the evening. The sudden solution of the hail flooded the track deeply, it having been beaten hard previously by the rain. Disheartening scenes were then witnessed—men, boys, and even ladies endeavoring to wade through the yellow gutter, or trip up the ice-covered steps which lead to the club house. The pilgrimage and work were solitary and sad. The course was flooded with a mud resembling yellow ochre paint—a band of men were despatched from the club house so as to sweep the piazzas and render the front approaches clean. Over the North river a magnificent sky scene was exhibited. In the extreme north the clouds hung dark and lowering, but pierced here and there with patches of the clearest azure blue, relieved and broken by patches of pure white, thus picturing forth hope that, as in the life of individuals, "Many a dark and cloudy morn brings forth a sunny day." From the Bronx along the course of the East river were to be seen dense masses of clouds charged with electricity, the atmosphere being occasionally illuminated by flashes of lightning which shot from behind them, assuming the most fantastic shapes, eliciting by their appearance exclamations of "elegant," "magnificent," and such like from the ladies. At thirty-six minutes past one o'clock the track was in a condition truly "terrible," and the weather was exceedingly cold. The ladies could not venture out and men were forced to "tuck" their pantaloons up or in their boots when moving around. The grass plats presented an appearance similar to that seen in the country on a frosty day in January, while in the attempt to cross the track men "sounded" the depth with umbrellas and walking canes at every step.

Numbers of fashionable personages commenced to arrive rapidly. Messrs. August Belmont, Travis and Purdy were on the grounds early. Mr. Hunter arrived soon afterwards. Mr. Schenck, with four ladies, rolled up in a private carriage drawn by two fine grays. Mr. Eckerson came, with ladies and children, in a carriage with spanking chestnuts. Mr. Sanford reached the club house. Mr. Constable, of the firm of Arnold & Constable, was attended by a lady and drawn by one gray yoked with a fine chestnut. Mr. Butler Duncan, of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., turned out a neat equipage. Mr. H. M. Adams, with ladies, was whirled on in a fine open barouche. Mr. McCullum drove the fancy four horse team with which he turned out every day on the Fifth avenue. Mr. Rathgate, a "lord of the manor" in Fordham, was there. Mr. Cranston and ladies sported a fine four-in-hand, Mr. Heckshaw also. Governor Hoffman was noticed. Mr. Stanton flashed a four-in-hand, and we noticed in addition, Judge Munson, R. W. Cameron, Mr. Leland, F. Morris, ex-Sheriff Lynch, Colonel Todd, John McClave, James Watson, Dr. Weldon, Robert Brown, Captain Moore and Colonel McDonald. Many other personages of note attended, so that the progress of the sport came off eventually in the presence of a really brilliant assemblage and a general attendance of over six thousand persons. The evening having freshened, the races were commenced on the soggy with a spirit, earnestness and will "to do or die"—if necessary—which are set forth in our enumeration of the different struggles given below. Captain Wilson had charge of the police force, officer Barhaler, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, being on duty, as in former years, at the club house.

The Racing.

Promptly at the appointed hour, three o'clock, the racing commenced. The track was in most execrable condition from the heavy rain that fell an hour or two previously, and at the time the first race was called was fetlock deep in soft mud, rendering all attempts at fast time impossible. Yet the running was good in every race, though it was of a character to upset the calculations of those who thought themselves sufficiently posted on the horses entered to form an accurate judgment. Many of them lost heavily, as the favorites did not come quite up to the standard of their backers, except in one instance, that of the selling race, which Flora McIvor won, and were uniformly beaten.

There were four races on the programme, all of which were run—the first being mile heats; the second was for the Westchester Cup, a dash of two miles and a quarter; the third a selling race, and the fourth a dash of a mile and an eighth, for three year olds. In the mile heat race there were seven entries, all of which came to the post. They were Colonel McDaniel's bay horse Red Dick, John O'Donnell's brown horse R. B. Connolly, McConnell & Thompson's bay horse Vauxhall, L. B. Holland's bay gelding Corsican, J. J. O'Fallon's brown filly Alta Vela, Bowie & Hall's bay colt Viley and R. W. Walden's chestnut horse Metairie. Red Dick won the race, taking the first and third heats, much to the astonishment of the backers of Vauxhall and Metairie. The struggle in the first heat lay between Red Dick and Vauxhall. The second heat Red Dick did not run for, and it was won by R. B. Connolly after a close struggle with Vauxhall. In this heat Metairie was left at the post at the start. He followed on, however, for a quarter of a mile, but finding there was no possibility of overtaking the others in the race his rider pulled him up. In the third heat all the horses were out of the race excepting Red Dick and R. B. Connolly, each of whom had won a heat, this being the rule of the American Jockey Club. The issue now lay between Red Dick and Connolly, and the betting was heavy on it, and generally in favor of Connolly at two to one. The heat was an interesting affair for about three-quarters of a mile, during which it was well contested, but after that Red Dick seemed to have it all his own way, and came home an easy winner of the heat and race.

The second race, the Westchester Cup, which was the feature of the day, was a capital race, although not so many horses started in it as was expected from the number of entries. There were nineteen entries for this cup, only five of which put in an appearance. They were:—J. J. O'Fallon's bay filly The Banshee, Thos. Buford's bay colt Picasureville, John O'Donnell's chestnut colt General Duke, Thomas S. Nichols' brown colt Abdel Kader and J. W. Weldon's chestnut horse Local. The race was won by The Banshee after a spirited contest, in which all took part, although the principal struggle lay between The Banshee and Pleasureville. Local, who was the favorite in the race, after it was ascertained that Lancaster had declined it on account of the muddy condition of the track, was the last at the finish, and sadly disappointed most of his ardent admirers. The winner of the race acquitted herself admirably, although she was thought to be of no little account as to have sold very low in the pools, previous to her victory, bringing not more than $90 in a pool of $800.

The third race was the selling race. This race is so called on account of the horses being assigned a fixed value, and their weights are regulated in accordance with it. For this there were three entries only—J. W. Weldon's bay mare Flora McIvor, carrying 104 pounds; M. H. Sanford's chestnut colt Oberon, carrying 101 pounds, and F. Morris' chestnut colt Boaster, carrying ninety-six pounds. The race was a dash of one mile and three-quarters. It was a capitally contested race for a mile and a half, when Flora McIvor took a decided lead, which brought her to the score a winner.

The fourth race was a dash of one mile and an eighth, for three year olds, which had eight entries, all of which came to the post. They were Mr. J. F. Purdy's chestnut colt Vespucius, Mr. O'Fallon's chestnut colt, Mr. Constable's brown colt Glengary, R. W. Cameron's brown filly Inveruglas, M. A. Little's black colt Onyx, R. E. Lewis' chestnut colt Hanover, J. W. Weldon's bay colt Colonel T., and Bowie & Hall's bay colt Legatee. The race was won by Vespucius, beating Mr. O'Fallon's colt by a head. The conduct of Vespucius in this race was very singular, while his running showed him to be a colt of remarkable speed and great racing powers. During the race he bolted twice, once after passing the quarter pole, when he nearly went over the fence with his jockey, and again on the lower turn; yet with both these mishaps he ran through the horses on the homestretch and came in a winner by a head. This was another instance in which the favorites were beaten by a horse not thought of among the starters, he being merely sold as a fielder, no one dreaming that he had the most remote chance of success or that he would have any other position than "the heel of the hunt." Mr. O'Fallon's colt was the favorite, Glengary the next in favor, then Legatee and Inverueglas, and all the others comprised the field. In point of interest this race was equal to any of the others, and was particularly satisfactory except to those who had taken the favorites against the field.

We will now proceed to give the details of the racing, commencing with the mile heat race, which was

THE FIRST RACE.

JEROME PARK, June 8.—Premium $800, for all ages, mile heats; second horse to receive the entrance money.

D. McDaniels entered b. h. Red Dick, by Lexington, dam Alabama, 6 years old.	1	5	1
J. O'Donnell entered br. h. R. B. Connolly, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, 5 years old	6	1	2
McConnell & Thompson entered b. c. Vauxhall, by Lexington, dam Verona, by Yorkshire, 4 years old	2	2	r. o.
L. B. Holland entered b. g. Corsican, by Uncle Vic, dam by Sovereign	3	3	r. o.
Bowie & Hall entered ch. c. Viley, by Uncle Vic, dam Silver Star	5	4	r. o.
J. J. O'Fallon entered br. f. Alta Vela, by Vandal, dam Filagree, 3 years old	4	6	r. o.
R. W. Walden entered ch. h. Metairie, by Star Davis, dam Katona, 5 years old	7	dis.	

Time, 1:50½—1:50½—1:54½.

First Heat.—The betting was very brisk on this race, Vauxhall selling highest, bringing $200, Alta Vela the next in favor at $125, Metairie the third choice at $55, Red Dick fetching $45 and the field $45. The start was a very fair one for so many horses, although Metairie, Viley and R. B. Connolly did not get away as quickly as the others. Red Dick took the lead, Alta Vela second, Vauxhall third, Corsican fourth, R. B. Connolly fifth, Metairie sixth and Viley last. They ran sharply around the turn in that way and passed the quarter pole without changing positions. As they came down the hill facing the grand stand they closed up well, and as they made the turn of the bluff Red Dick was clear of Alta Vela, who was second, one length in front of Vauxhall, the latter half a head of Corsican who was a length in advance of R. B. Connolly, Metairie sixth and Viley seventh. Turning to the right they ran at a good pace around the lower turn, Red Dick still leading two lengths, Alta Vela second with Vauxhall close at her heels and evidently beating her; Corsican was fourth, one length behind Vauxhall, but two lengths in front of Viley, who led Connolly one length; Metairie seventh, one length behind. As they came up the homestretch in front of the grand stand, in which way they landed under the string, Red Dick leading over a length, Vauxhall second, two lengths ahead of Corsican, the latter leading Alta Vela one length. Viley was fifth, one length further off, R. B. Connolly next, Metairie last, a length separating each of them. Time of the heat, 1:50½.

Second Heat.—Red Dick was now the favorite, selling for $200, Vauxhall for $100 and all the others as the field for $110. The start this time was better after a good deal of trouble, Connolly getting off first, Red Dick second, Vauxhall third, Corsican fourth, Viley fifth and Alta Vela sixth, Metairie behind. This was the manner in which they went into the upper turn and continued past the quarter pole. As they came down towards the bluff Metairie was pulled up, he being far behind at that time. As the horses came broadside in view at the bottom of the bluff Connolly led two lengths, Corsican and Vauxhall head and head, Red Dick fourth, Viley fifth and Alta Vela last. Connolly kept the advantage of two lengths around the lower turn, Red Dick having gone up to second place, Corsican third, Vauxhall fourth, Viley fifth and Alta Vela last. Red Dick then fell back and let the struggle go on for the heat between R. B. Connolly and Vauxhall, the latter commencing his run for it as soon as he passed the three-quarter pole, he pressed Connolly pretty sharply up the stretch, but not enough to overtake him, as Connolly won the heat by a length. Corsican was third, two lengths behind Vauxhall, Viley a good fourth, half a length in front of Red Dick, who was three lengths in advance of Alta Vela, Metairie distanced. Time of the heat, 1:50½.

Third Heat.—Speculation ran wild on the result of this race, as only R. B. Connolly and Red Dick were allowed to finish it, the rules of the course ruling all horses out of a heat race after the second heat that had not won one. Connolly was the favorite, selling for $650 in a pool in which Red Dick brought $325. Red Dick got the best of the send-off and went around the upper turn a length ahead of Connolly, but the latter closed on him at the quarter pole and was at Red Dick's girths as he passed there. Coming down towards the bluff Red Dick cut the corners very closely, and as they passed in front of the bluff Dick led two lengths. He hugged the fence and took the best of the running ground, and continued to keep the gap open, notwithstanding Connolly made several ineffectual attempts to reach him. On the lower turn it was palpable that Connolly was beaten and that Red Dick had nothing to do but go on steadily and win. This he did nobly, coming in an easy winner of the race by six lengths. Time of heat 1:54½.

THE SECOND RACE.

THE WESTCHESTER CUP, value $1,500; two and a quarter miles, for all ages, $50 entrance, play or pay.

J. J. O'Fallon entered b. f. The Banshee, by Lexington, dam Balloon, by Yorkshire, 4 years old.	1
Thos. Buford entered b. c. Pleasureville, by Australian, dam sister to Lightning, 4 years old	2
John O'Donnell entered ch. c. General Duke, by Lexington, dam Lilla, 4 years old	3
Thos. Nichols entered b. c. Abdel Kader, by Australian, dam Rescue, 4 years old	4
J. W. Weldon entered ch. h. Local, by Lightning, dam Maroon, 6 years old	5

Fourteen others were entered, but did not start.

Time, 4:19¼.

Local was the favorite over any named horse—it being understood that Lancaster would not start—selling in the pool for $350; Pleasureville, next favorite bringing $185; Abdel Kader, $160; The Banshee $90 and General Duke $85. The race was started at the foot of the homestretch, at the three-quarter pole, and after a few false attempts the horses got away on very even terms. General Duke was leading as the horses came up past the grand stand, The Banshee second, Pleasureville third, Abdel Kader fourth, and Local last. They went in this way to the upper turn. The Banshee leading two lengths, Pleasureville second, two lengths ahead of General Duke, the latter half a length in front of Abdel Kader, who led Local over a length. The horses spread out somewhat as they went by the quarter pole and down the hill to the bluff, and as they rounded that point The Banshee was two lengths in front, Pleasureville second, four lengths ahead of Abdel Kader, who was one length ahead of General Duke, the latter leading Local two lengths. Going along the lower turn the horses became more spread out, The Banshee leading two lengths and a half, Pleasureville next, six lengths ahead of Abdel Kader, who was two lengths in front of General Duke, the latter being a couple of lengths in advance of Local. As they came up the homestretch the trailing horses put on the steam and closed up part of their lost ground, and as they passed the stand they were in better order. As they went under the string The Banshee led one length, Pleasureville second, four lengths ahead of Abdel Kader, who was two lengths in front of General Duke and Local, who were running side and side. Going around the upper turn The Banshee showed a length of daylight in front of Pleasureville, the latter leading Abdel Kader one length, General Duke and Local head and head one length behind. There was no change of places until the bluff was reached, when Local began to quit and General Duke left him. On the lower turn Pleasureville ran at The Banshee determinedly, but after starting up the daylight could get no closer, and they ran neck and tail into the homestretch Abdel Kader was a length behind Pleasureville and one length in front of General Duke, Local three lengths behind and out of the race. A game run up the homestretch in the slush brought The Banshee under the string a winner by nearly two lengths Pleasureville second, six lengths ahead of General Duke, who was three lengths in advance of Abdel Kader, the latter being six lengths ahead of Local. Time, 4:10½.

THE THIRD RACE.

SELLING RACE, for all ages, premium $600, one mile and three-quarters. Horses entered to be sold for $2,000 to carry their appropriate weights, for $1,500 allowed 7 lbs, for $1,000, 12 lbs.

J. W. Weldon entered b. m. Flora McIvor, by Lexington, dam Florida, 5 years old, 104 lbs	1
M. H. Sanford entered ch. c. Oberon, by Lexington—Lady Spencer, 4 years old, 101 lbs	2
F. Morris entered ch. c. Boaster, by imported Eclipse, dam Vanity, 4 years old, 96 lbs	3

Time, 3:23¾.

Flora McIvor was the favorite against the field. The race being a mile and three-quarters, the horses were started on the inside track, which runs into the regular course at the foot of the bluff. When the horses reached there Oberon was leading nearly two lengths, the others running side and side. Going along the lower turn Boaster went up and collared Oberon, and they had a head and head race for a short time, leading Flora McIvor a couple of lengths. Coming into the homestretch Boaster put on a spurt and left Oberon, and then Flora came up and took sides with the latter. As they passed the stand they were nearly parallel, Boaster having a neck and shoulders the best of it. Going around the upper turn Oberon and Boaster were head and head, Flora McIvor a length behind. The race at this time was beautiful and highly interesting. As the horses passed the quarter pole and began to descend the hill facing towards the spectators, and just before getting to the bluff, Flora McIvor made a dash and changed things materially. She ran up to the others, which brought out all the powers of Boaster, and he kept pace with her for a short time, while Oberon dropped behind. At the half-mile pole Flora gave Boaster the go-by and took the lead, opening the gap gradually until she was four lengths clear of the others on the lower turn. Oberon had overtaken Boaster by this time, the latter being pretty well pumped out. It was all up with him at the three-quarter pole, for there Oberon left him. Flora McIvor came up the homestretch an easy winner, passing under the string six lengths in front of Oberon, the latter being all of that distance ahead of Boaster. Time, 3:23¾.

THE FOURTH RACE.

PREMIUM $500, for three-year-olds; one mile and one-eighth; winner of the Belmont Stakes ten lbs. extra.

John F. Purdy entered ch. c. Vespucius, by Planet, dam Columbia	1
J. J. O'Fallon entered ch. c. by Lexington, dam Alabama	2
W. Constable entered b. c. Glengary, by Thormanby, dam Carbine	3
Bowie & Hall entered b. c. Legatee, by Lexington, dam Levity	4
M. A. Littell entered blk. c. Onyx, by imported Eclipse, dam by Revenue	5
R. W. Cameron entered br. f. Inveruglas, by Old Calabar, dam Juniper	6
J. W. Weldon entered b. c. Colonel T., by Swigert's Lexington, dam by Churchill	7
R. E. Lewis entered ch. c. Hanover, by Oysterman, dam Marietta	8

Time, 2:08¾.

Mr. O'Fallon's Lexington colt was the favorite in the pool selling, bringing $100; Glengary fetching $90, Legatee $45, Inverueglas $35, and all the others, as a field, $75. The horses were started about midway up the homestretch, and, getting away sharply, they ran to the stand in the following order:—Vespucius leading, Glengary second, Legatee third, Colonel T. fourth, Inveruglas fifth, Onyx sixth, O'Fallon's colt seventh and Hanover last, the latter carrying five pounds more than was required. The colts and fillies changed positions as they ran around the upper turn, Glengary going to the front, Legatee second, Inveruglas third, Colonel T. fourth, Onyx fifth, Vespucius bolting to the right as he passed the quarter and nearly going over the fence, Hanover and the O'Fallon colt side and side. As they passed under the bluff Glengary still led, and the positions of the other horses were as before noted. On the lower turn, near the three-quarter pole, Glengary led half a length; O'Fallon's colt second, having run through the others, four lengths ahead of Legatee; the others in open order, Vespucius having bolted a second time on the lower turn, Colonel T. fourth, Inveruglas fifth, Onyx sixth, Vespucius seventh and Hanover last. Vespucius, when straightened, came with a tremendous rush after Glengary and O'Fallon's colt, who were doing their best in a head and head struggle, and as they reached the lower end of the grand stand Vespucius had taken sides with them. A most exciting contest ensued to the end, Vespucius winning by a head, Mr. O'Fallon's colt second, Glengary a good third, Legatee fourth, Onyx fifth, Inveruglas sixth, Colonel T. seventh and Hanover last. Time, 2:08¾.

And this race closed a fine day's racing, the second day of the regular meeting at Jerome Park. The next racing day will be to-morrow, when the flopeful stakes will be run for, besides the Ladies' Stakes, for three year old fillies; the Metropolitan stakes, two mile heats, and a selling race of a mile and a quarter.

To-day the horses of the great racing establishment at Valley Brook, N. J., will take place, among them Minnie Lewis, the Gloaman, Pasta, Minnie Minor, L'Anglaise, Chignon, Jessie Dixon, and six yearlings, five colts and one filly.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE TROT BETWEEN MOUNTAIN BOY AND LADY THORN.

FISHKILL, N. Y., June 8, 1869.

Several thousand people were disappointed at Highland Park, Newburg, to-day, because of the postponement of the race between Mountain Boy and Lady Thorn. The owners of the horses were willing they should go, but the proprietors of the track, for some reason, postponed the race at three o'clock P. M. The track was in good condition. The race is now put off till Thursday.

SHOCKING DISASTER AT LODI, N. J.

Five Men Take Arsenic by Mistake—Four of Them Dead and the Other Not Expected to Recover.

A shocking occurrence of involuntary suicide by wholesale happened yesterday at the print works at Lodi, N. J., a little hamlet situated on the banks of the Passaic river, about two miles from Passaic village, whereby four men came to their death and a fifth was in a dying condition at five o'clock last evening. It seems these men, who were Hollanders, employed in the Lodi Print Works, have been in the habit of concocting a beverage composed of water mixed with a small quantity of oil of vitriol, to which was added a drop or so of alcohol to give it a spirituous flavor. Just before dinner yesterday five of the workmen decided to partake of the usual stimulant and entered the room where the chemicals are kept for that purpose. It so happened that the man in charge of the room, who usually supplied the chief ingredients of the hazardous decoction, was absent, and accordingly the men essayed to help themselves. Instead of taking the jar containing the vitriol, however, they took the one next to it, which was filled with arsenical acid, or the essence of arsenic in a very concentrated form, and of which they partook in about the same proportion they usually did of the vitriol. The consequence was, in a short time all were taken violently sick, with terrible spasms and gripings, and two of them, named Jacob Breesche and Kobbertz, died in less than an hour. Two others lingered until half-past three, when their agonies were relieved by death; and the fifth, a young man, was apparently dying last evening. All those that died were men of family.

The occurrence has cast a gloom over the whole community, and there was considerable excitement even at Paterson, at which place the report was received last night in a terribly exaggerated form. The above are the main facts of the case, which, it is to be hoped, will prove a warning sufficient to put an end to such a dangerous practice.

YACHTING.

Annual Regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

A Fresh Breeze and Keen Competition.

The Gracie, Cyrene and Coquette the Winners.

Never were yachtmen more agreeably disappointed than yesterday, the occasion of the fourth annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club. From the most inauspicious of mornings—the weather before noon being of the most fickle character—a fine and refreshing breeze sprung up that happily resulted in a very brilliant display, everything considered. Few clubs of such a brief existence as the Atlantic Yacht Club can boast of more rapid progress, and it is satisfactory to perceive that the spirit and energy which have hitherto characterized the action of its members are, if possible, being now redoubled. Their exhibition yesterday, which was marked by many commendable features, was altogether a well timed success. The sailing might, perhaps, in some respects, have been better, but compared with the event of last year it was a most encouraging regatta, and one that was thoroughly appreciated.

Shortly before ten o'clock the steamer General Sedgwick, which lay at the foot of Montague street, Brooklyn, was crowded by a very fashionable assemblage. There was a momentary glimpse of sunshine, which brightened up every face; but anon came the pelting rain, and a gloomy aspect was substituted for pleasant smiles. It was half-past ten o'clock before the sun appeared again, and as if to pay up for the frolics of the morning's dampor shone forth with great brilliancy, reflecting on the dancing water of the river with pleasant effect. The atmosphere was delightful. Succeeding the heavy rain a tender coolness pervaded the air, and as the wind was slightly on the increase the prospects of the regatta were charming in the extreme. Not less than 500 or 600 persons, including a good representation of the fair sex, were comfortably seated on the decks of the jaunty little steamer, when the excellent band on board sent forth some beautiful strains, and everything being got in readiness, the gay and brilliant throng, full of the brightest anticipations, sailed to the scene of action. Tall chimney tops were quickly left behind, while the hum of commerce was but faintly heard and gladly forgotten, and away went the General Sedgwick, puffing briskly towards Gowanus bay, where, still as the green churchyard that lies beyond it, the yachts stood awaiting their signal to depart. Now, whatever the result of the contest should be, it was apparent that the yachtmen were determined to have a gala event. The course itself was sufficient to indicate that fact—a course that would surely test the capacity of the craft and the skill of those who handled them. It commenced from the anchorage in the bay to a stakeboat off Coney Island Point, turning it to eastward; thence to a stakeboat off the Horseshoe, rounding it from west to east, and then to the home stakeboat, rounding it from east to west. It was also provided that the schooners—and their absence from the contest was sadly missed—and the first and second class sloops, after rounding the stakeboat at the Horseshoe, should proceed to a stakeboat at the outer bar buoy, rounding it from south to north and then home. The members of the committee, consisting of Messrs. W. McMonnies, W. H. Douglass, C. Condit, A. E. Lewis and C. T. Lippett, were at the anchorage shortly after eleven o'clock, and, the preliminary arrangements having been made, the yachts were ordered to get in readiness by a signal given at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock. It should be mentioned that according to the new rules the measurement on the water line and the canvas are proportionate to the midship section. The flag was run up for the first class schooners to start, of which, however, only one put in an appearance, and that signal was repeated for each of the other classes in succession—the first at 11:21:5, the second at 11:28:30 and the third at 11:23:10. The following yachts entered for the contest, the prizes being of the value of $50 each:—

SCHOONER—FIRST CLASS.

Yachts.	*Owner.*
Mystic	J. T. Sparkman.

SLOOPS—FIRST CLASS.

Madeline	Jacob Voorhis, Jr.
Gracie	Wm. Voorhis.
Addie V	John Voorhis.
Corning	W. B. Nichols.

SECOND CLASS.

Sadie	J. B. Herreshoff.
Daphne	J. R. Maxwell.
Alarm	T. W. Sheridan.
Qui Vive	Thomas Clapham.
Fannie	J. R. Halsey.

THIRD CLASS.

Anna	W. A. Cummings.
Niagara	J. W. Ritch.
Richard Kelly	S. M. Simpson.
Storm King	Peter Voorhis.
White Cap	Lindley Livingston.
Constance	J. & L. T. Griffiths.
Nimbus	William Peel.
Salus	H. C. Walton.
Cyrene	W. H. Langley.

FOURTH CLASS.

Crusader	Leslie Wetmore.
Florence	H. S. Schell.
Coquette	W. G. Brett.
Minnie	Edward Arnold.
Fly Away	Van Burgh Livingston.

There was scarcely any wind, and when the first signals were given the yachts crept slowly onward just like so many lazy schoolboys. The Addie V. got to the front, closely followed by the Madeline, the Gracie third and the Corning fourth. There was a slight brush between the two first yachts getting out, which at once began to awaken some interest. Next in order came the Daphne, the Alarm, the Qui Vive, the Cyrene, the Sadie, the Fannie, with the Anna close behind. Then came the Magic, the White Cap and the Nimbus, the Richard Kelly, the Storm King and the fourth class sloops. Suddenly the wind blew slightly from the southeast, and the expectations of a keenly contested race were hopefully entertained. The Madeline rushed to the front, with the Addie V. closely following, and the Gracie working up rapidly. The other yachts did not change their positions very much until outside the Narrows. Although the wind was light the schooner Mystic appeared to be gradually improving. With few exceptions a straight course was generally observed, as the tide was fast ebbing. Passing the third landing at Staten Island there was not much perceptible difference between the first three yachts, the Daphne and Storm King following up at some distance behind. The Madeline still kept the lead, the Addie V. next and the Gracie not far distant; but with a rapid shoot the Addie V., when clearly outside, was seen ahead. Just as was anticipated, the wind luckily increased, and the three first yachts went ahead of all other competitors. The Addie V. made the first tack towards Coney Island—a performance which was quickly imitated. The yachts passed the stakeboat off Coney Island point as follows:—

	H.	*M.*	*S.*		*H.*	*M.*	*S.*
Addie V	12	46	0	Anna	12	69	0
Gracie	12	46	30	Cyrene	1	0	0
Madeline	12	48	0	Alarm	1	1	0
Daphne	12	55	0	Fannie	1	1	20
Corning	12	55	30	Qui Vive	1	5	0
Mystic	12	56	0	Constance	1	7	0
Sadie	12	56	30	Niagara	1	8	30

At this time the remaining yachts were considerably behind. The wind veered to the northeast, and, full sails being the order of the day, the competitors went to work with a will. The feature of the race, so far, was evidently the contest between the Madeline, the Addie V. and the Gracie, there being not much over a stone's throw between them prior to their tack for the stakeboat at the Horseshoe. It was a capital struggle and adroitly managed. The other yachts were a good distance behind, though the schooner appeared to be doing well. Increasing somewhat in violence it was found necessary to take in sail; breakers began to topple about and angry looking clouds yet far away bespoke a squall.

A few of the smaller sloops did not complete the course, and nearly all reefed considerably though probably the curtailing of the canvas might safely be dispensed with. During this time the Gracie, which, by able management, had been rushing along beautifully, now appeared to the front and bending to her work in capital style continued to get ahead, still followed by the Madeline and Addie V. Meantime the Sadie had crept up nicely and was bidding fair to catch the first portion of the fleet. Closely following was the Daphne, the Anna, Corning and others, changing but little from the order in which they started. After an exciting struggle the yachts passed the stakeboat off the Horseshoe as under:—

Yachts.	*H.*	*M.*	*S.*	*Yachts.*	*H.*	*M.*	*S.*
Gracie	1	40	0	Fannie	2	4	30
Madeline	1	42	0	Qui Vive	2	5	40
Addie V	1	40	30	Mystic	2	7	10
Sadie	1	54	10	White Cap	2	14	42
Daphne	1	54	30	Salus	2	15	10
Corning	2	0	45	Florence	2	23	30
Cyrene	2	1	20	Crusader	2	24	7
Alarm	2	2	0				

There was not much to vary the race until the last stake was turned. The squall came on suddenly, and the canvas was in nearly all the yachts taken in. A number lay to; for a safe return to many of the more fragile craft was a matter of some difficulty. The first three yachts kept on their course manfully, bringing all their capabilities into actual requisition, as well as developing the yachting skill of their occupants. A number found it difficult to get beyond Sandy Hook, having previously stood too closely towards the shore. A great many of the yachts approached the stakeboat at the outer bar buoy very slowly, and their time was not taken. The following is the time mentioned at which the foremost yachts passed the outer buoy:—

	H.	*M.*	*S*		*H.*	*M.*	*S.*
Gracie	2	15	30	Addie V	2	21	45
Madeline	2	21	0	Sadie	2	40	30

It will be seen that the Gracie had made good use of her time in thus getting ahead of her competitors under somewhat difficult circumstances. The Mystic, too, had done very well until rounding the corner at Sandy Hook, when a delay occurred in making for the buoy—a delay that was subsequently made up for on the return home. It is unnecessary to dilate at length upon the race. But few features characterized the return home. The Gracie led quickly, and gradually increased her speed as she proceeded, her companions making all possible haste to overtake her. The race home was an excellent one, even among the smaller sloops. When the boats had reached the Hook the wind changed to the northeast, and, the squall which succeeded threatening to become more heavy every moment, many of the yachts took in the sails and lay to, among them being for a short period the Madeline and Addie V. The Gracie, however, held on and reefed as she went along, thereby gaining nearly four miles after the stakeboat at the bar buoy had been rounded. Of the second class sloops the Daphne and Sadie were in company almost the entire time. During the squall the Sadie was remarkably well handled. The contest between those yachts on the lower stretch was very interesting, but was sadly marred by the Addie V being obliged to abandon it in consequence of a collision with a yacht near Fort Hamilton, which threw her out of her course. The yachts passed the home stakeboat as follows:—

	H.	*M.*	*S.*		*H.*	*M.*	*S.*
Gracie	4	36	30	Cyrene	5	19	0
Sadie	5	2	10	Alarm

EUROPE.

The Irish Church Bill and the British Peers.

THE LAIRDS LETTER CRITICISED.

How the French Elections are Regarded.

The Cunard steamship Scotia, Captain Judkins, from Liverpool May 29, via Queenstown the 30th, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings details of our telegrams up to date of sailing.

The French iron-clad corvette Belliqueuse arrived at Brest about ten days ago, after accomplishing a voyage around the world.

On arriving in London the two sons of Count von Bismarck presented a letter from their father to Mr. Gladstone, who invited them to pass a few days with his family.

The Emperor of Austria has addressed a letter to Francis II., the ex-King of Naples, requesting him to put off his intended journey to Vienna for a few weeks.

The Roumanian Chambers presented a loyal address to Prince Charles on the 27th ult., promising him their support in his policy of progress combined with the maintenance of law and order.

Wheal Crebor Mine, situated near the town of Tavistock, England, was accidentally flooded on Friday, the 28th ult., in consequence of some men breaking into an old working. Fortunately, only four men were at work in the low levels at the time, one of whom, however, was drowned instantly.

The Khirgiz rebellion in Russia has spread to the country of the Don Cossacks, who are stated to have united with the Kalmucks and Khirgiz in their attempt to cast off the Russian rule.

The *Liber jeld Gazette* states that an ophthalmia of a contagious character prevails at Berlin, and which medical men believe to be of the same nature as the terrible Egyptian disease. Measures of precaution have been taken in consequence.

The assassins who killed the Austrian Consul at Leghorn, meaning to murder General Crenneville, have been discovered. They are persons who were subjected to great indignities by General Crenneville's order during the Austrian occupation of 1849.

The Paris *Patrie* contradicts a report, published, it says, by a foreign journal, that the plague had broken out in Egypt.

We hear from Kars that the cattle plague is gradually diminishing in that neighborhood, thanks to he extensive and good pasturage the country possesses. The same malady, however, is decimating the cattle in the neighborhood of Scutari in Albania.

The Queen gave a dance in honour of her birthday on Monday, the 24th ult., in a large marquee close to Balmoral Castle, to the servants, tenants, keepers, and others resident on the estates of Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall. Her majesty was present at the dance.

The hostile feeling between the State and the Church in Bavaria is becoming more and more deeply accentuated. The language used by the Bishop of Ratisbon during an official visitation at Schewandorf furnishes proof that the time has arrived for the government to put an end to this *imperium in imperio*.

The *Independance Belge* announces that it has now been seized by the French government and its circulation prohibited in France for six days consecutively. Its only offence appears to have been a denial of statements made in the semi-official Paris journals that bands of dangerous demagogues were conspiring in Belgium and awaiting an opportunity of invading France.

The *International*, of London, mentions a report that the present British Minister at Washington will be appointed to Vienna, and will be replaced by the present officiating Minister at St. Petersburg. The Minister officiating at Vienna will go to St. Petersburg.

ENGLAND.

The House of Lords and the Irish Church Bill — Shall Hereditary Legislation be Abolished?

LONDON, May 29, 1869.

The time has arrived for a great reform in England—a reform of which people have hitherto thought rather than spoken, but the active discussion of which cannot be longer postponed. This reform is nothing less than the entire abolition of hereditary legislation—the sweeping away of the House of Lords as an hereditary body. At first glance such a proposition may appear extravagant, and those who are not closely watching the progress of events may well be pardoned for doubting that the British people could ever be brought to sanction such a sacrifice of their glorious constitution. But for many years past the conviction has been forcing itself, slowly it is true, but not the less surely, upon the minds of the English masses that the House of Peers, as at present constituted, is an institution utterly unfitted to the age in which we live, entirely removed from sympathy with the people and inconsistent with the idea of free government. It is true that the Lords have hitherto evinced a disposition to yield to popular sentiment, although reluctantly and at the eleventh hour. Catholic emancipation, the repeal of the Corn laws, the removal of Jewish disabilities, the extension of the suffrage have all in their turn received the assent of the Upper House; and there are those who believe that on the Irish Church bill its members will prove equally acquiescent, despite their admitted hostility to the measure. But the mere fact that one branch of the legislative body—not responsible to the people, not chosen by any portion of the electors, and owing its position to the accident of birth, has the power to thwart the will of the majority and to offer an insurmountable obstacle to a reform which has received the endorsement of the nation is none the less startling because expediency or fear restrains those who could work the mischief if they felt so disposed. It is felt that the evil is a serious one and requires a radical cure. It has been discovered that the Peerage is not free from those frailties and failings to which all flesh is heir. A man who is born a lord is as liable to be deficient in intellect, in virtue, in honor and in honesty as is the man who happens to own a less exalted descent; and people are beginning to ask themselves why they should be ruled by fools and knaves simply because the fools and knaves happen to be the descendants of the heroes, the courtiers or the robbers of a bygone century. His grace the Duke of Stilton may be as old and as rich as you please; but if his head happens to be filled with maggots, like his favorite cheese, in place of brains, why should the accident of birth enable him to put his veto upon the will of the people and to block the wheels of the world's progress?

The Peers of Great Britain are entitled to respect. They have in their time done many noble acts, and there are among them, even in the present day, men of high honor and of brilliant attainments. But they might be all imbeciles, ruffians or rascals, and under the evil of hereditary legislation their power would be just the same. It is this evil which requires to be removed, and such a man as John Bright cannot do better than devote himself to its eradication. It should, indeed, be the preparatory step to all other reforms, for it is absolutely necessary to get the stumbling block of an irresponsible legislative body—a House that is beyond the reach of the people—out of the way before any material headway can be made on the road of reform. Here and there an inch may be gained through the pressure of fear or in the hope of stopping further progress; but when a real advance is attempted the barrier will be raised which nothing short of revolution will overcome. Better for all that the obstruction should be removed peacefully and constitutionally than that it should be swept away by the fury of the storm.

It is not proposed to abolish the Upper House of the British Parliament. It is not proposed to interfere even with the character and standing of its members. Let them all be of pools blood—dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts and their lineal descendants—but let them owe their seats to the votes of the electors of Great Britain, as do the members of the Lower House, and not to the mere accident of birth. It is conceded on all hands that the House of Lords, as at present constituted, is too far removed from the people; that it must be brought nearer to them—be made more in sympathy with them. The fledgling reformers of the day have sought to accomplish this result by adding to the present body a batch of life Peers, but this is simply an admission that the evil exists. It is no panacea, not even a partial remedy. The substitution of an elective House of Lords for an hereditary House of Lords will alone meet the exigencies of the case, and to this point the efforts of Mr. Bright and his friends ought to be directed. The Duke of Stilton, born in the last century, who has lived for the past thirty years nursing his proliices and his gout, and deploring the degeneration of the world, hobbles to his seat at Westminster at the risk of his life, to vote against the ragamuffins who would disturb the old order of things. Would it not be far better to substitute in his place as a legislator his seventh or eighth son, who has knocked about the world for fifteen or twenty years, living as a pauper upon his rich relations, but who knows that in that time electric telegraph wires have been constructed, that cables have bound continents and peoples together, that serfdom has disappeared here, slavery there; that intelligence has spread among the masses, and that the human race is everywhere rising into the position the Creator designed for those made after His own image? Let the House of Lords still be composed of men who are in possession of that desirable qualification—"a stake in the nation;" let its members be confined to the nobility, to dukes, marquises, earls and their descendants; but let the people elect the Peers as they elect the Commons, and give them the whole range of the nobility, young and old, to choose from. By such a radical reform only can the country be freed from an evil which thousands are beginning to deplore, and which if not peaceably removed awaits only the first practical manifestation to be swept away by revolution.

It is with such a conviction pressing upon their minds that people are now asking, What will the House of Lords do with the Irish Church bill? The friends of the Church—or, more properly speaking the friends of its special privileges, wealth and slothfulness—are using all their efforts to induce the rejection of the measure on its second reading, but many persons who ought to be well informed predict that the Peers will prefer the less direct method of slaughtering it by amendments to which the ministerial and liberal party in the House will be unable to agree. All concur in the statement that the Lords are bitterly opposed to disestablishment and disendowment, and that if their assent should be eventually won it would only be under compulsion, as it were, and from the apprehension that it would not be altogether safe to attempt to stem the current of popular opinion. A few may be found who believe the Lords will actually pass the bill without material amendment, and these trust to Lord Salisbury's wisdom and moderation to guide the Peers from the dangerous rock of opposition to the will of the people. Last year Lord Salisbury declared that in his view an hereditary body was from its very nature debarred from defeating a measure upon which the nation had already set the mark of approval, and it is hoped by some that this liberal and just sentiment will control the action of the Upper House on the Irish Church bill. It does not seem probable, however, that these hopes will be fulfilled. It may be that prudence or fear may prevent the Lords from rejecting on its second reading a measure which has carried so recently a large majority into the House of Commons, and which has met such a decided support from the popular branch of Parliament in all its stages; but the chances are that the bill will be materially modified, and that before it is finally disposed of it will be the subject of conference between the two houses.

The Difficulty with America Relative to the Alabama Claims.

The London *Times* of the 28th ult. has an editorial reviewing the letter of the Messrs. Laird regarding the building of the Alabama, from which we make the following extracts:—

The truth of the matter is—and by this time the Americans must be well aware of it—that our offence, if any was committed by us, consisted in the defects of a law which allowed so much to be done as is here confessed to have been done by Messrs. Laird. It will not escape the notice of the public that though the builders of the Alabama confined themselves prudently to the terms of their contract, although they sold and delivered simply an empty ship, and kept themselves aloof from all the proceedings which ultimately turned her into a man-of war, they did nevertheless know they were building a ship for the Confederate navy, and that they had delivered her into the hands of those who would complete her for its service. It is likewise admitted that, though Mr. Laird, the member for Birkenhead, was not actually at that time a partner in the firm, he also knew of the building of the Alabama and of the purposes for which she was built. The question, therefore, and the only question, is whether the omission in our jurisprudence which permitted these proceedings renders us liable for any of the consequences which followed them. We may almost venture to say—though we should not object to have the point debated—that there was no negligence on the part of our government under the law as it stood. We doubt very much if the Alabama could have been seized, save at the peril of the government, and it is more than probable that the authorities, if they had ventured on detaining her, would have been compelled, as afterwards in the case of the Alexandra, to pay the costs of an arbitrary and unlawful act. But, this being the state of the case, it may possibly be argued that we owe compensation for the defects of our law, if not for the carelessness of those who administered it. We cannot but see, as constituting a kind of case against ourselves, that, notwithstanding all Messrs. Laird's disclaimers, nobody doubted the real destination of the vessel they were building. That she was designed for a vessel of war was never so much as disguised; that she was intended for the service of the Confederates was universally understood. Official inspectors and private spies were watching her, and were enabled to watch her day after day. It does little good to prove the publicity of all these proceedings, for, in fact, there was no need of secrecy. So long as the vessel was neither armed nor equipped she did not come under the cognizance of the law, but everybody did suspect her, and the suspicions were certainly well founded. * * * It needs, however, no proof at all, because, as we have before observed, it is nowhere really believed that between the escape of the Alabama, as now detailed by Messrs. Laird, and the proclamation of neutrality, as denounced by Mr. Sumner, there was absolutely no connection whatever. It is very doubtful if there was any negligence at all, and most assuredly there was was no wilful or malicious negligence on the part of our authorities in permitting the Alabama to get to sea. All we can admit is, that if it had really been illegal to build such a vessel, or not illegal to seize her when built, it might have been better, not only for the federals, but for ourselves also. The precedent might be a very mischievous one for us in time of war if the shipbuilders of other countries were to take such contracts as Messrs. Laird took at Birkenhead. The fact is, the more our correspondents insist on the regularity and openness of the transaction, the more completely they expose the weakness of the law. They did, to all intents and purposes, build a ship-of-war for the American insurgents with a full knowledge of what they were doing. They made no attempt at concealment, because concealment up to a certain point was unnecessary. They could not be prevented from building the hull of a man-of-war to order, and they took care to do no more. They "were never informed by the purchaser of the Alabama of the arrangements he had made for manning, arming, equipping and commissioning that vessel at a foreign port." Of course not. Both parties were wise enough to keep clear of such confidences; but Messrs. Laird do not show us by their elaborate explanations how much was to be done with complete impunity in such matters as these. We accept in their literal truth all they tell us about the terms of the contract. We do not suppose they exacted any exorbitant conditions from the purchaser, for there was no reason why they should. Guarding themselves, as they took care to do, they ran no extraordinary risk. They neither manned the Alabama nor equipped her; nor did they inquire how she was to be manned, or where she was to be equipped. They only prepared her completely for receiving her equipment and crew, and then they took the money and washed their hands of the job. In all this there was nothing illegal, and it is precisely because there was nothing illegal that our government denied its responsibility for the consequences. But although it may be very doubtful how far one State is accountable to another for the incompleteness of its laws, it is clear that in the case before us the law did leave a great deal unprovided for.

FRANCE.

The Result of the Elections—Excitement Over the Ballot—The Tenor of the London Times—Napoleon on Progress—The Election Excitement in the Tuileries—Bonaparte's Opinions.

PARIS, May 28, 1869.

Since my last correspondence Paris has taken a long breath of exultation over the unexpected success of the elections. The papers of the opposition have recommenced their exhortations and advice to the electors of those circumscriptions in which a final and second trial will give the exact keynote of the *diapason* of public opinion all over France. There are, including Paris and the departments, no less than twenty circumscriptions in which this second trial, or ballot, is necessary. Wherever a candidate did not attain a majority of half the number of electors and one vote over this half, he failed and the ballot ensues. At the ballot he must attain the relative majority, however large be the number of electors. Under these conditions differences and grievances have to be put aside for the sake of union in one sole aim—*i. e.*, the defeat of the official candidate; therefore is this period a most exciting one in Paris, Lyons and Marseilles, where the opposition has up to this been triumphant. In the circumscriptions where three or four candidates have come forth and neither of them been elected, the one or two who have the least numbers of votes give what they had over to the one of their political opinion who had the most. Thus in the Seventh circumscription Jules Favre had 12,000, Rochefort 10,000 and Cantagrel 7,437; the two who are to ballot are Jules Favre and Rochefort, and Cantagrel gives his 7,437 votes to Rochefort. Many politicians think there is every probability that Rochefort will be elected.

This and M. Thiers' circumscription are now the two which offer most interest. The French have been taxed by the foreign press with ingratitude for being so forgetful of the services of Jules Favre and Thiers as to have carried their votes away from them to give them to their rivals. Little doubt, however, exists but that Thiers will be re-elected; as to Jules Favre, he has alienated many partisans for his attachment to the cause of Rome and the clergy. Thiers, being an advocate for the military occupation of Rome by the French, met with ill-favor for the same cause, very probably. Friends of order in France share the opinion expressed by the foreign press on this point, but those who are not afflicted with timorous dispositions repeat to the four winds which blow on the Boulevards, in order that all might hear, that the candidate for whom Paris has manifested the most sympathy is the defender of order, the maker of peace, the protector of the laboring classes—M. Jules Simon. And what if Ganebetta is rather a stormy orator? they ask; he is a meridional and his blood is hot; that is all in speech, however; besides, when he does rave and storm about in the tribune like a wounded panther, is it not all for the liberty of the press and sake of the journalist dragged off to prison? And Bancel? Well, after all, Bancel, he has has been elected against that multi-colored Emile Ollivier, in Paris; but hasn't Bancel been an exile, and has not he got something to say to the Chamber about constitutions in other parts of the world to a set of conservatives whose longest journeys are from their libraries at home to the Palais Bourbon? Now it comes to Picard. Well, but we could not do without him. Picard forever; that's his name. Can't he bite? And who is bitterer than he against the Prefect? He is the only man who has stopped M. Haussmann, and without him who knows but what, when the Baron had dissected and quartered our capital, and then drawn out its very insides, we should not have been put under ground for manure, so heartily does Baron Haussmann hate all Parisians? This is a small pictorial sketch of what the people talk about in answer to abuse from abroad.

The London *Times* has changed quarters, by the way. I do not repeat this as a bit of news, or myself think it is a novelty. I only state that the *Times* has rejoiced the *Rappel*, and the *Gaulois*, and the *Figaro*, the *Temps* and the *Siecle*, by its opinion on French elections. It says something which I do not verbally quote, because scanned over in a hurry at the Hotel de Ville, but to the effect that it is doubtful whether if universal suffrage had prevailed under the government of July the policy of Louis Philippe would ever have been condemned by the inhabitants of his capital as the principle of the empire has thus been condemned. Further on it says that the frank adoption of ministerial responsibility, the concession to the Chamber of the right of initiating legislation—in a word, the restoration of parliamentary government may conciliate the feeling which now exists, and that it is by such means only the Emperor can expect to mitigate the opposition which has now become dynastic.

No doubt that this is all perfectly true, only the time is not far distant when the English treated the French (through the *Times*) to a different appreciation of their capacities. They were told that if not governed by a hand of iron, if not held back like a high mettled steed the guillotine would again be in the enjoyment of public functions.

It is incontestable that before the advent of Napoleon III. France did not know what it could do, and if the following sentences which I cite and have come across in one of the present Emperor's own works were acted on France would not care to know more. The title page is "Progress":—

When a man puts himself at the head of Progress it follows him; when a man likes Progress it comes along and walks by his side; but when a man turns and goes right against it he is sure to be overturned.

It is a comfort after these words to add that the belief in Napoleon III. means them. At present a *coup d'etat* is not looked forward to, but a certain change is greatly hoped for. The Prince Napoleon has daily interviews with his cousin, and from what I have gathered I can vouch for the following from his Majesty:—"Yes," he said, looking over some liberal measures proposed by Prince Napoleon, "these are very fine and desirable, but no one will believe they are being carried out under Rouher."

The disappointment felt in truth at the Ministère d'Etat when successive telegrams there conveyed the result of the elections was extreme. The Emperor, on the contrary, was calm and appeared very satisfied to know the truth. He remained up the larger portion of the night, and, with the exception of the defeat of E. Ollivier, expressed no astonishment. He refused to take rest until he had in all the despatches from the provinces, and since then has shown some delight at the elevation of E. Ollivier in the Department of War. It is not doubted in official circles here that E. Ollivier will be nominated a minister in some service or other. Anecdotes abound on this candidate, who is cordially detested in Paris. The papers say that when the telegram was brought him to announce his election at Var he trembled and read it while the bearer was waiting to have his receipt book signed; then, in ecstasies, put a Napoleon and a franc in the man's hand, instead of two one franc pieces. The bearer objected to so much generosity. "Fire keep it," said Emile the Second (Emile de Girardin is the First), "it is not too much for the good news;" there were 16,000 votes, so that makes just one franc and six sous for each thousand. Emile got them cheap.

Before closing I wish to draw the attention of your readers to a marked change in the Emperor's opinions since the year 1865. It may be remembered what a quarrel and rupture took place between Napoleon III. and his cousin, in consequence of the speech made by the latter in May at Ajaccio. The objectionable parts are in the programme advocated by Emile Ollivier to-day. They were quoted by the Prince from Napoleon I., when too late, after the disasters of 1815, and he saw what he should have done. Whether he felt and believed what he wrote and said is of no importance now; it suffices that he wrote and said what I reproduce and what Prince Napoleon repeated:—

On my return to my country (now glorious, calm and strong) I should have proclaimed her limits to be immovable, all new increase of territory anti-national; I should have taken my son as an associate in governing the empire, my dictatorship would have been over and my constitutional reign have commenced. Paris would have become the capital of the world and the French the most envied of all nations.

Napoleon I. said once to Las Cases:—

England, France and the United States—these are the sources from which will dart the light of the world, because of constitutional liberty.

Again he said at Cannes:—

I have proceeded from the ranks of the people, and the popular fibre beats for me; let them come; let them have free debates, free electors, responsible ministers, especially a free press; it is absurd to stifle it.

And once, in an open sitting of State councillors, he exclaimed:—

It is for your own interests, apparently, that you now want to restrict the liberty of the press; for my part I shall be quite a stranger to all this in the future. The press has exhausted itself on me while I was away, I defy it to do worse or pick up a new accusation against me.

The last words dictated by Napoleon I. to his son were:—

Tell my son he is French, before any other consideration, and that when he comes to reign he must let France have liberty.

These were the citations, and when Prince Napoleon finished his speech he added:—

Oh, Corsicans, let us act all in unity for the triumph of these inseparable principles, nationalities, the grandeur of the nation and liberty. My task is done if you, like myself, are convinced that the mission of Napoleon I. was, through his dictatorship, to prepare the nation for emancipation.

We shall see after this fresh election covering period is over—we shall see on the 5th and 6th of June, when the balloting has taken place and the prescribed five days have passed between the last meeting and decisive day—whether the nation persists in returning democrats to the Chamber in spite of the warnings lavished on it. Is it to be Independent hostility, or will Cæsar look forward to the continuation of a tranquil dynasty?

The Parisian Press on the Results of the French Elections.

The Paris journals, having now before them the results of the elections all over France, are able to express their impressions on the signification of the returns. They all agree in considering the nation to have rejected in the most decided manner every opinion of *a juste-milieu* character and to have divided the country into two clearly-defined camps—revolutionists and supporters of the present government. The semi-official journals declare that they rejoice at the verdict thus given, as the present dynasty will henceforth have no difficulty in knowing who are its enemies and who its friends. The organs of the *tiers-parti* do not attempt to extenuate the total discomfiture of their candidates; whereas the portion of the press which represents extreme opinion while rejoicing at the success obtained seems almost scared at the possible consequences and counsel moderation to their friends. Having thus briefly signified the general tendencies of each great party we proceed to give some extracts, commencing with the subjoined from the *Debats*:—

The candidates who represent moderate liberal opinions have not been fortunate at Paris. In seeing M. Emile Ollivier and M. Guéroult fall completely, and MM. Thiers, Jules Favre and Garnier-Pagès obliged to submit to a second trial, all those who dread extreme parties will necessarily be affected by a painful feeling. But we ought not to be either too much afflicted or too much alarmed at these mishaps. M. Thiers maintains his candidature, and there is almost a certainty that he will be nominated at the second ballot. The electors of the Var have already repaired, in respect to M. Ollivier, the injustice of those of the Seine. Out of the five deputies chosen in Paris at the first trial there are three who were supported by the liberal conservatives as well as by the radicals; we shall soon see what part the two others will play in the Legislative Chamber. In the meantime M. Gambetta, the elected of the first circumscription, will do well, unless he desires to astonish the world by his ingratitude, to go and pay visits of acknowledgment to those members of the government who conceived the idea of prosecuting the originators of the Bandin subscription; for, without the speech which that affair gave him an opportunity of pronouncing, he certainly would not have gained an entrance into the Chamber. Nor should the radical party forget that the adroitness with which the third circumscription was remodelled in 1867, at a moment when the government aimed at giving a check to M. Ollivier, singularly contributed to the success of M. Bancel. The complete transformation of the second circumscription has also had the effect of enlisting against M. Thiers numerous battalions of radicals, who, in voting for Count d'Alton-Shée, had a large share in preventing the illustrious orator from triumphing at the first ballot. We can only congratulate the government in having procured for itself such zealous and intelligent allies.

The *Constitutionnel* expresses itself in these terms:—

Two great facts issue from the general elections of 1869—the dissolution of the liberal union and the creation of the conservative party. For the first time since 1789 we see all moderate opinions coalescing against the revolution; the *Débats*, the *Liberté*, the *Constitutionnel*, the *Opinion Nationale*, and the *Presse*, unite with the *Patrie* and the *People* to combat the "irreconcilables." At Paris our efforts have been powerless. The conservative union was constituted at the eleventh hour. We had not time enough to prepare for the contest, and therefore we have been vanquished. On December 17, 1868, we proposed to the *Débats* a union against both official candidatures and "irreconcilables," both equally fatal to liberty. Our contemporary replied in terms of pleasant banter. What, however, do we see at the present day? M. Thiers about to have a second ballot between a government candidate and a socialist; M. Carnot failing miserably in his conflict with a revolutionist; M. Garnier-Pagès held in check by M. Raspail; M. Ollivier defeated by M. Bancel; M. Guéroult reduced to a paltry minority; M. Jules Favre himself obliged to dispute the ground with two socialist pamphleteers. We see the whole liberal opposition of 1863, with the exception of MM. Jules Simon and Pelletan, reviled, insulted and repudiated as reactionists by that radical party, to the formation of which we invited the attention of the incredulous *Débats*. And now we say once more to those journals who have remained faithful to liberal traditions—liberty is menaced at one and the same time by the revolutionists and the partisans of reaction. Are you willing that we should combine together to form a powerful centre to confront the *Dix-Décembre* on the one side and the *Rappel* on the other? Do you consent to take in hand the conservative cause, so often compromised by two zealous functionaries? Will you join us in an attempt to substitute our influence for the action of government?

The *Patrie* sums up in the following terms the result of the contest:—

We find here a striking check along the whole line of Orleanist candidates, and also of most of the intermediate shades of opinion; on the other hand, we note a partial triumph of the ultra-radicals. In fact, as much as the Orleanists have suffered an irreparable defeat, so much have the official candidates been successful. The result of the contest is this—suppression by universal suffrage itself of all intermediate shades, of all middle opinions. We find ourselves, therefore, without having either wished or sought for such a result, placed in a situation just as clear and well defined as that which existed at the outset of the empire; namely, on one side an irreconcilable revolutionary minority; on the other the government supported by the immense majority of the nation.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Situation—Political Parties and Leaders—Respective Policies of Baez and Cabral—European Intrigues—A Confederation of the Antilles—New Cabinet Woods—Speculation Around Samana.

ST. DOMINGO, May 20, 1869.

Affairs here are in a delightful maze of entanglement, and I shall praise myself to myself as a remarkable genius if I succeed in reducing the account into comprehensible, common-sense English.

Everybody has changed his plans and principles since January, 1868, and that gives a racy flavor of variety to the curiously involved change of consequences. In 1867 President Cabral and Samana were played against St. Thomas and Denmark by Mr. Seward, who has a tenderness for kings, icebergs and earthquakes, and while this game was on Cabral became confidingly American. When he was ousted by Baez and had compared notes in his lodgings, at St. Thomas, with the Danish officials he was disgusted to learn that he had only been used to bait the hook thrown out to catch St. Thomas. Cabral was educated in England, and his soul is stupid in a profound respect for her glory and greatness. The blandishments of Seward lured him temporarily from his first love; but he returned to his allegiance when he awoke to find himself duped and cast aside by the smooth and versatile Seward.

While Cabral was American his great rival (Baez) was, on the contrary, quite philo-European. His party denounced the sale of Samana as a "treasonable dismemberment of the Dominican republic;" but behind all this was the friendly hint that a United States mail and naval station might be made a great mutual benefit, but that every form of negotiation on the question of Samana must be opened by the Washington Cabinet and take the shape of a distinct and formal proposition from the United States. Mr. Seward spent upwards of a year in vain efforts to bring Baez to some fatal committal, but he found his match in the "Talleyrand of the Antilles." Meanwhile ex-President Cabral made a visit to Jamaica, and spent some pleasant days with his old friend Geffrard, of Hayti, at that retired chief's picturesque residence in the pimento groves of St. Andrews. Geffrard is more English than Victoria, and they both agree that Uncle Sam was not to be trusted in St. Domingo, and that it was necessary to keep that island out of the claws of the spread eagle. The British officials in Jamaica were unanimously of the same opinion, but the native born citizens of that charming island did not see it so strongly. When Cabral sought to raise arms and money to attack Baez he found his proposed loan did not take well. Still he raised some means, and went over to Jacmel to form an alliance with the Cacos—first, for the overthrow of their own government, and then to march with those victorious troops into the Dominican territory and upset Baez. It so happened, however, that after being shut up several months in the besieged town of Jacmel, Cabral was taken down by fever, and was forced to return to St. Thomas. So sure were his partisans that he would return a conqueror that they sent on minute details of battles, as if already fought and won, to the Northern press, and even the Jamaica papers were duped into publishing those well got up accounts. But what was mere fiction in 1868 may prove measurably true in 1869. Cabral has actually put foot within the Dominican limits, and is at this moment in possession of the devastated belt which has till now been, perhaps unwisely, held by the Dominican troops under Don Valentin Baez. The Caco freebooters have always infested this region, and the attempt to clear it of these negro Ishmaelites has been a constant drain on the ill-supplied treasury of Baez, but until lately the Cabinet has, to a man, opposed his policy of retiring his forces to the nether side of this "belt of desolation" to take position where the nature of the country and the supply of water and provisions give him the advantage of a strong defensive attitude. The spice of the matter is that the men who have opposed this system so long were the very ones who forced Baez to adopt it at last, when he thought it too late and not advisable after Cabral had in reality placed himself at the head of the invading force. With a declared policy of pillage, and armed for the attempt by his British friends, and avowing distinctly that he came to put down "the American policy of annexation." Baez says he ought to have been met at the threshold. It would have been well enough to let the unprovided Cacos waste themselves in a depopulated, provisionless district; but not so Cabral, with a regular force. His regular force is about 400 men, armed with good French and English muskets, and a rabble of 200, more or less, of cattle thieves and the like. Nearly all his force is from Hayti. This government will have a rather better force; but it has not sent many men, though it has despatched arms and supplies to the officers holding the Azua line of defence.

The great want on both sides is money. One hundred thousand dollars would turn the scale either way by bringing the border population to the ranks under pay. If the Anglo-French Company closes with Cabral for the rent of Samana as a free port and pays down the silver before the end of September the game is in its hands, unless Congress agrees to annex or the New York steam kings deal with Baez for Samana while the others are negotiating and holding back the sinews of war.

Baez and Cabral are not alone in having changed their old preferences for European or American modes of policy. Many of the most eager partisans for annexation are hearing from St. Thomas, which has recanted all its vows of allegiance to the Union, that the United States tariff and the United States debt would devour the likelihood of either or all the West India islands. Free trade, under European protection, has its warm disciples, and the warmest among those who were the first to broach the idea of annexation. One of these, a leading member of the Senate, said, "I shall advocate annexation through all this year of 1869, or so long as it is agitated in Washington, but from the first stroke of 1870 I shall forget annexation and think only of the confederation of the Antilles on free trade principles."

On the newly launched boat of a free trade Antilles, confederated under European protection which shall also undertake for the independence of Cuba as part of the programme, Cabral and his party are trying to climb and steer themselves into power with and by it. This complication of parties and ideas is confusing enough, but it is far from all of it. There are conflicts of European and American pretenders to bank, railroad and mining charters, and their rights, chances, prospects and privileges have been deliberately pitted against each other by Baez in order to secure a government loan for his administration and leave nothing for his enemies. I have written before on this feature of Dominican policy, but every week or two, there is a new point added or an old one dropped out of the list of enterprises.

The spring rains are due, but they have not come, and the whole south coast from Azua to the island of Saona is suffering from the drought. It has been an advantage to the road projectors, however, and most convenient for your correspondent, who has thereby had a chance to get positive information as to the state of each of the seven divisions of the Dominican republic. Four of the five provinces and both of the maritime districts of Samana and Puerto Plata are, I can assure you, in a state of listless quietude. The exception is in the western section of the province of Azua, which borders on the "depopulated belt." That border edge is held more or less steadily by the Caco forces under the orders of Cabral, Ogando and Luperon. The latter is said by some to be still on the northeast of Hayti, but no one here seems to know or care much where he has his camping place.

There is a proposition before this government for the construction of a good military road entirely across the island from St. Domingo city to Puerto Plata. The proposer is Mr. Moss, an English gentleman, who has had some roadmaking experience in California. He is examining the route now, but is expected to present his plan soon, when, it is thought, it will be accepted by this government.

Mr. Kell, another English engineer, came in from Samana a few days since, with his report on the coal formations. His opinion of the Samana coal is not very favorable, but he is so convinced of the value of that point as a commercial centre that he has invested $20,000 in lands on the bay. His presence in the market, closely following Mr. O'Sullivan, who bought largely for New York parties, and doubled the price of property in Samana. Mr. Hartmont has not succeeded in arranging for a loan, as another party had offered more satisfactory terms in connection with a bank charter, but he has received a charter for a railroad from Monte Cristi, on the borders of Hayti, to and through the Vega Real to the head waters of the Yuna, with the right to navigate that river down to its mouth on the Bay of Samana. Four parties are now in the field, with as many distinct road charters, besides the new mining survey and colonization enterprise—all born of the annexation idea.

In looking over a collection of dye and cabinet woods, bound to France, I noticed a new article for the furniture line. It is called here canelon; is of the hard, close texture of ebony, and of a peculiarly bright color. It is almost scarlet, with light shadings and variegations. Is this fine, hard wood known to the cabinetmakers of the United States? It is altogether novel to me, and would be strikingly handsome in a drawing room suit. There are other woods, smaller in size than the bright-hued canelon, but still large enough for many ornamental purposes, which seem to be strangely overlooked by the cabinetmakers. During the Spanish occupation of St. Domingo the members of the Bethel church (colored) had collected a handsome variety of native woods on the promise of a captain of a New York vessel to take it all on to a large mahogany dealer who was kindly disposed to remit its value in materials for repairing their church, but the Spanish officials took the building from the society, and the collection was scattered. Except some remarkably pretty canes made of palm, which are now going to France, nothing remained. The cockpits and bull-baiting arenas were open by license every Sunday, but public worship in Protestant meeting houses was strictly prohibited by Spanish law. Meetings of five or six persons to pray and, wickedness of all things, sing hymns in English, were roughly broken up by the police and the participants punished, as they would be in Havana to-day. Is it for the merits of Sunday cock-fighting, bull-baiting, or persecution of the poor Methodists here and Protestants everywhere, that a New York paper is so amazingly tender of Spanish interests?

AQUATICS.

The International Rowing Races—The Harvard Method of Training—The Sun Bath—The Time of Practice—Sleep—Bathing—Harvard's "Style."

BOSTON, June 7, 1869.

In such a contest as the coming international affair between Harvard and the two great English universities it will undoubtedly be interesting to those curious in regard to the mysteries of "training" to find some enlightenment in the statement of the actual process now being undergone by the Harvard crew.

Of all ideas of training, of all the pet theories and fancies of trainers, Harvard training is the freest and includes the most general and varying diet. You see gaunt-faced fellows, on whose bodies you can count the ribs and remark the deeply-lined muscles. But you see nothing haggard in their faces; no dogged-looking men, with their mouths down at the corners; no blue lines round the eyes. Instead, cheerful, eager faces, belonging to men who live with satisfaction and whose work agrees with them. They do not chew smooth pebbles or bullets to keep the saliva circulating. They do not stint themselves to one pint of water a day, and the consequence is that beneath a dark coating of tan there glows the ruddy tinge of health, and the natural springs of life flourish and grow strong under the wholesome stimulus of exercise and appetite.

What of these ideas are purely American and what coincide with the code of living of their English rivals may be well worth understanding, so that when the test really comes Americans will know what have been the rules of the American training which influence the result on the race day. Prominent, then, in the American course is the exposure of the body to the sun. What peculiar efficiency there may be in this it is not easy to define. We only know that the ancient Romans set apart on each day a certain time for sunning themselves—a race whose physique lives in their models of wonderful development and natural grace. Cicero and Pliny wrote of their little basks in the sun. Many physicians advise their pale and sallow patients to keep the sunny side of the street. Every one knows the value of having the sun lay in the apartment in which he spends his time. It is natural, it is strengthening, this living in the sun, this bronzing the skin. That the frame may be inured to fatigue men must bear the burden and heat of the day. While in this country we are parched by the sun's rays for weeks together, Englishmen are carrying their umbrellas for fear of a shower half a dozen times a day. Now it is in the heat of the day, while the laborer takes his nooning, that the Harvard crew push their boat from the raft for a sweat, since one can hardly call the great beads of water which shine on their backs and ooze from every pore by the more polite term of perspiration. The sun beating down upon their uncovered bodies fits them out with an even coat of tan that at once tells the regiment to which they belong.

This, then, is one of the peculiarities of the American code which Englishmen have not adopted. Very likely this arises from the fact that they do not possess streams which are sufficiently unfrequented to allow of this degree of nudity, or else it is in keeping with their ideas of training which demand some protection or something to take up moisture from the body. Many able physicians advocate wearing flannels the year round on account of the equality of temperature which they insure to the body. All this may do for the weak and debilitated, but without exposure men would never become toughened. It is as toughening to endure heat as cold, and thus become inured to changes of climate and temperature; all this is included in the regimen of the Harvard crew. I heard an Englishman, on the boathouse raft, say the other day that if the rowing men of his country should expose themselves as those of Harvard do—lying around half stripped, with an easterly wind blowing and a hot sun overhead—it would kill them. But the Harvard crew still lives; rain or shine, cold or hot, row they must and row they do, over a certain stretch of water.

DIET.

As for this important branch of training it covers the entire ground to say that, with a few favorite dishes, the food is only just what working men ordinarily crave, wholesome, hearty edibles, good meats and fresh vegetables. All fancy cooking, spices and most acids are debarred.

SLEEP—BATHING.

Early hours of retiring, and as much sleep as each man feels that he needs, complete the nightly programme, while they find that a plunge into the river right after their evening row, followed by the usual rubbing down process, completes a fair exposition of their preparation for the fierce work to come at the oar.

THE "STYLE"

of Harvard's rowing, a matter which must influence weightily for or against success, I will refer to last. That it should differ essentially from that of the English University oarsmen is not to be expected of a Harvard crew, who have for the last three years aimed at nearly the same ideal as the English codes set forth. Still, their style will be American. The crew have not yet, of course, become fully settled in their practice in this respect; but what they are aiming at is perfectly defined, and, by the skilful observer, may be even now distinguished. The new men improve, faults are being fast eradicated, and the crew are gradually "getting together."

As the day of the race draws nearer eyes watch more closely, while criticism improves their style, and then, with all the perfection which muscle and brains can bring to the contest, the crew will draw up to the line for that twenty odd minutes.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Mutual vs. Gotham.

The veteran Gothams, who have so long been quiet, appeared yesterday, for the first time this season, in a contest with the Mutuals. The Gothams presented a fair nine, with Mr. Vincent as pitcher. The Mutuals found little trouble in batting against him, and in three innings scored thirty-two runs. Goodspeed then went in to pitch and by a little Machiavelizing he succeeded in preventing the Mutuals from making more than one run in two innings. The game was not remarkable for any very brilliant displays on either side, and at the end of the fifth inning was called, the score standing—Mutual, 33; Gotham, 15. Up to the fifth innings the score loo

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Condemnation.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Return of process and order of condemnation was made this morning in the following case:—

The United States vs. Five Barrels of Rectified Spirits, found at 31 Beaver street.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Honorably Discharged.

Before Commissioner Betts.

In the matter of Moses E. Crasto, charged by John Percy with failing to make a full and correct statement of his debts on his schedule in bankruptcy, an examination was held. The charge was at once shown to be groundless, and the Commissioner honorably discharged Mr. Crasto.

Charge of Mutiny.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. John Sanders.—The accused is charged with mutiny on board the ship Asa Eldridge and was yesterday brought up for examination. The testimony of the captain of the vessel, James G. Baker, went to show that the defendant had sailed from Hong Kong for Manila on his ship in the capacity of seaman, and on arrival at the latter port that he had been promoted to the position of third officer. On the 2 th of April, after several desertions on the part of seamen, the captain heard a disturbance forward and a man crying out "Knife, knife;" on going forward I found the prisoner drawing his knife and making three thrusts at a seaman named Joe Gonzales, the last thrust taking effect in his abdomen, inflicting a slight wound; immediately sent the prisoner aft, turned him off duty and sent him to his room; this was between six and eight o'clock P. M.; at eight P. M. I called all hands aft, having received information that there was a mutiny brewing; I held an examination and found from the statements of seamen who are brought here as witnesses that there had been disturbances on board.

Witnesses for the defence testified, on the other hand, that they had been on board the vessel; had never had any difficulty on board, and had never seen the third mate stab anybody.

The Commissioner decided to hold the accused for trial upon a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon. He was then, in default of bonds, committed to prison.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The Pilot Commissioners and Their Powers.

Before Judges Clerke, Barnard and Cardozo.

The People ex rel. John Martin et al. vs. The Board of Commissioners of Pilots.—On the 28th day of August, 1868, the relators were summoned to appear before the Commissioners of Pilots to answer a complaint made by a member of the Board for several breaches of the regulations of the Board, alleged to have been committed at different times from the 10th of June to the 24th of August of that year. Such proceedings were had on that complaint that on the 1st day of December, 1868, the Board revoked the licenses of the relators as Sandy Hook pilots, which action of the Board was, on the 22d day of December, affirmed, on appeal to the Commissioners. After the complaint was made to the Commissioners, and before adjudication thereon, the Board of Commissioners, before whom the complaint was pending, granted to each of the relators, severally, a license for the term of one year, which licenses were dated respectively September 6, September 13 and October 28, 1868. The license held by the relators at the time of the complaint having expired on those days respectively.

The relators have sued out a common law certiorari, for the purpose of reversing the judgment of the Board by which the said licenses were revoked.

The principal point relied upon by the relators is that the Commissioners had no power to revoke the licenses, except for malfeasance in office committed within the ground covered by the license, while the accounts charged against the relators were due previous to the granting of the license.

In answer to this it is urged that at the time mentioned the licenses of the relators ran out, and the Commissioners were stayed by the court from taking any action on the matter.

The relators also claim that the Commissioners had no power of local legislation, not holding office from the people, but being the creatures of the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Underwriters. Decision reserved.

FIRST DISTRICT CIVIL COURT.

The Liabilities of Partners After Dissolution.

Susannah Cowart vs. Elisha B. Cook et. al.—This was an action on a promissory note, dated December 13, 1860. The note was for a bill of goods from a correspondent in the country, the defendants being commission merchants in Washington Market. The defence was—First, the statute of limitation; second, that the firm had been dissolved on the 3d of December preceding the making of the note, and that the defendant, Elisha S. Cook, who is now the only one of the firm responsible, was not liable for the reason that the note was made by another member of the firm after the dissolution. The evidence showed that there was an advertisement published in the New York papers announcing the dissolution, but that no direct notice was sent to their correspondent, who had been in the habit of sending them goods on commission. As to the application of the statute of limitation, plaintiff's counsel contended that the defendant, Alfred S. Cook, having lived out of the State since the making of the note, he could not avail himself of it, while, on the other hand, the defendant claimed that though he resided in Jersey City he did business in New York all the time and could easily have been served with process. Decision reserved.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

A Knight of the Sock and Buskin in a Peculiarly Perplexing Predicament—Nomadic Pedlers of the Horse and Buggy School Not to Be Trifled With—A Female Paterfamilias—Politeness Taught in One Lesson—Shyster Lawyers and Station House Lawyers.

Before Judge Dowling.

There were forty-seven cases on yesterday's calendar; twenty-two charges of assault and battery, twenty of petty larceny, two of violation of the Health laws, one violation of a corporation ordinance and one of keeping a disorderly house. The court room was more than usually crowded, and the cases, though none of very grave importance, were more than usually interesting.

AN IMPECUNIOUS ACTOR AFTER A SQUARE MEAL.

In the course of human events it no doubt frequently happens that gentlemen of the theatrical profession find themselves in an impecunious condition and sadly perplexed upon the question of victuals and drink. Not often, however, is the fact revealed in court, as unfortunately was the case this morning. A well dressed and altogether fine looking young gentleman was arraigned on a charge of eating a meal at the Metropolitan Hotel and then not paying for it.

"What did he say?" asked the Judge of the complainant, "when asked to pay for his meal?"

"He said he had no money."

"He didn't get off the old joke, then, about being ready to be kicked?"

"I was not in a joking mood, your Honor," interrupted the prisoner. "It was a serious thing to me."

"Serious, how?" asked the Judge.

"A matter of life and death. I had no money. I had had nothing to eat for some time. It was a question of living or starvation."

"So you preferred living and a square meal?"

"Yes, sir."

"You took a good plan to get the square meal, but not a square way of making the living."

"I know that; but I mean the hotel proprietors shall be paid."

"Be paid—when? You say you have no money."

"When I get an engagement."

"Engagement at what?"

"In my profession."

"What profession?"

"I am an actor."

"An actor, and out of an engagement? Where have you been acting?"

"In the country; started with a theatrical company from Baltimore, and after seven weeks burst up."

"What was the company called?"

"McNamee & Erwin's company."

"What parts did you play?"

"Heavy business."

"Oh, that's it; I didn't know but that you might have been playing the walking gentleman from the way you walked into the hotel."

"No, I played the leading and second parts."

"Name some of your characters."

"Richard III., Iago and Claude Melnotte."

"Perhaps you are one of the gentlemen I was lately reading about in the papers, who were arrested out West for committing an aggravated assault on William Shakspeare."

"No, sir, this is the first time I was ever arrested."

"Have you any hope of an engagement?"

"Yes, at Booth's theatre."

"Your name is not that given on the complaint—Henry E. Wilson?"

"No, sir, I gave a wrong name on purpose to keep it out of the newspapers."

"Well, on your statement of your impecunious condition and promise to pay for the dinner you eat at the hotel, and not to deprive Mr. Booth of your valuable professional services, I'll let you go this time, but don't play the walking gentleman in this way again."

"Thank you, sir, I'll not repeat the performance."

The young actor made his exit with a profound bow.

AFTER BUYING HIS HORSE.

Jacob Christopher is a nomadic pedler who indulges in the luxury of a horse and buggy, with which to ply his vocation. He vends "endless matches," whatever those may be, and makes speeches from his buggy to help his sales. He was thus employed, he says, when James Fitzgerald made a grab at his matches and the greenback fractional currency he had in his hands and darted away with them.

"It is no such thing what he has been telling you," said the prisoner, when it came his turn to have his say. "I was only after buying his horse."

"Are you a judge of horses?" asked the Judge.

"I can say there are few can beat me. I have been to California and all around the world."

"I don't see as that has anything to do with horses," interrupted the Judge.

"No, it has not; but you see I showed up the bad points of his horse. He got mad at me, called me a name that would have stirred the blood of my sainted mother, and I just jerked him from his buggy, and then some one ran away with his matches and money."

"That's your story, is it?"

"Yes."

"My story is briefer—one month to the Penitentiary."

The connoisseur in equine flesh and cosmopolitan traveller went away with a sadly bewildered expression of countenance. He evidently did not see the pertinency of the Judge's briefer story.

FEMININE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.

James McCormack is a young man and lives in a tenantshouse. His mother and sister, who live with him, and himself have been very much troubled by Dora Phelan and Patrick Phelan, her husband—so he stated, at least, to the Judge.

"Why do you mention Mrs. Phelan before her husband?" the Judge inquired.

"Because she is the head of the family."

"And sure that I am against all such as him, the spalpeen," spoke up Mrs. Phelan.

"Will the feminine head of the family please keep quiet a moment?" said the Judge to her.

"That I will," answered Mrs. Phelan, and she subsided.

The complainant proceeded to explain how he remonstrated with Mrs. Phelan, and how she hit him on the head with a kettle, and how Mr. Phelan picked up a hatchet, being told to do so by his wife, and threatened to use it.

"Which will you do, Mrs. Phelan, and I address myself to you as the feminine head of the household," asked the Judge, "go to prison or move out of the house? I see no other way of conquering a peace."

"Move out of the house," quickly responded Mrs. Phelan.

"Right away?"

"Yes."

"Will you move out to-day?"

"I will."

"You'll take your husband with you?"

"I will."

REWARD OF IMPERTINENCE.

The forlornest imaginable specimen of a nine year old juvenile, named Philip Dougherty, was placed at the bar on a charge of stealing a variety of articles belonging to Patrick McNally. Oliver Twist never looked half as unkempt, ragged and dirty.

"Has this boy any parent in court?" called out the Judge, after hearing the very unclassic statement of the complainant against the boy.

"I am his mother," answered a woman, and she came up in front of the judicial bench.

"I don't know as that boy knows the crime of stealing," said the Judge to the mother, "but I know that he must be wretchedly cared for from his looks. I shall send him to Hart's Island, where he will receive proper care."

"Send him, if you dare," spoke up the mother. "I'll get him off directly."

"You are impertinent," said the Judge.

"Well, send him, if you dare," reiterated the irate woman.

"Officer, take this woman inside," spoke up the Judge to officer Bennett, "and after she has washed and scrubbed her boy perhaps her temper will cool down and she will learn to be respectful, and at least have her kept there till she is."

A BLAST AGAINST SHYSTERS.

The Judge never loses fitting occasion to hurl his anathemas upon that class of pseudo gentlemen yclept shysters. Christiana Koch was charged with stealing some articles of dress from Maria Helzinger.

"I am not ready to be tried," said the prisoner.

"Why not?" asked the Judge.

"My lawyer is not here."

"Who is your lawyer?"

"The gentleman whose name is on this card," and she passed the card over to the Judge.

"What did you pay this gentleman?" the Judge asked.

"I gave him ten dollars."

"And he promised to be here?"

"Yes."

"And you have not seen him since?"

"No."

"And neither will. He is an Essex Market shyster. He knows he can't practice here. I wish I had the punishing of these fellows. They all ought to be hung."

Counsel was assigned for the prisoner; but the facts were too strongly conclusive against her, and she was found guilty and sent three months to the Penitentiary.

STATION HOUSE LAWYERS.

Another case developed another genus of the legal biped, to whom the Judge applied the generic name of station house lawyers. Amos Brown, a colored gentleman, was arrested for cutting down a tree in 121st street, near Third avenue.

"What is your charge against this man?" asked the Judge.

Officer Haradon, making the complaint.

"I don't know of any ordinance he has violated," said the Judge.

"They said he had at the station house," answered the officer.

"The opinion of some station house lawyer, I reckon," replied the Judge. "These station house lawyers know everything."

"I'll leave it to any lawyer here," urged the officer.

"There are no station house lawyers here," said the Judge. "I dismiss the case as far as this court is concerned. You can take it back to the station house or where you please."

Officer Haradon was not pleased with the result. Mr. Amos Brown was.

A HARD-HEARTED BROTHER.

A phase of humanity, or rather a case of filial inhumanity, rarely exhibited, was next illustrated. Ada Cornwall, a young lady of sixteen, and very pretty and modest looking, was charged with assault and battery committed on Emma Dieher, also a young lady, but far from being as pretty and modest looking. Hedwig Cornwall, a brother of the accused, was the principal witness against her.

"Do you want I should punish your sister?" the Judge asked him.

"How?"

"Send her to the Penitentiary."

"Now, Miss Dieher, what do you want done with her?" the Judge then asked the complainant.

"Send her to the Penitentiary," she quickly answered.

"I am almost as much surprised at you as at her brother," said the Judge. "The case looks to me very queer thus far; this brother thinks evidently more of you than he does of his sister."

"He ought to," said the girl; "he is my lover."

"Are you engaged to be married?"

"Yes."

"With your parents' consent?"

"My parents don't know anything about it."

After hearing the defendant's statement the Judge postponed his sentences until Saturday.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Charles McCabe was found guilty of assault and battery on Charles Patterson, and was sent one month to the Penitentiary. Edward Moore, for stealing a coat, was awarded the same sentence. Patrick Donohue bit off a piece of the nasal organ of Dennis O'Hara; he was sent four months to the Workhouse to cultivate a more natural appetite. John Fisher, for stealing and, as the Judge said, for lying, in persisting he bought the coat, was sent six months to the Penitentiary. William Parkinson, very lately in the employ of Samuel E. Hall, was found helping himself to clothing; his plea was that he meant to pay for them; he was given a room in the House of Refuge. Mary Stevens was found guilty of stealing a silver watch from James McDonald; being an antique hand at the business she was sent six months to the Penitentiary. James Murray beat Mary Mulligan and was sent two months to the same institution.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-commercial motions.—No 66. Balance preferred causes—Enumerated motions.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 30, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45.

CIRCUIT.—PART 1.—Nos. 265, 1215, 1717, 1731, 1735, 1281, 824, 1472, 1478, 504, 814, 1316, 1194, 855, 1436, 1110, 212, 1533, 1765, 1255.

CHAMBERS.—Nos. 48, 60, 61, 69, 78, 88, 97, 96, 106, 125, 126. Call 151.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Nos. 881, 985, 853, 941, 675, 845, 919, 955, 393, 973, 961, 945, 707, 971, 965. Part 2.—Nos. 786, 722, 570, 683, 156, 29, 978, 646, 1008, 1026, 984, 526, 800, 1006, 864.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 3061, 3062, 2985, 3034, 2256, 2945, 2996, 2991, 2996, 2997, 2993, 2999, 3003, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3014, 3015, 3020, 3024, 3 029, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3036, 3037, 3044.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—The People vs. Mary Gibson, obtaining money by false pretences; Same vs. John Howard, Jacob Smith, William Varley, alias Roddy the Blacksmith, robbery; Same vs. Patrick Reilly, grand larceny; Same vs. Thomas Williams, grand larceny; Same vs. John G. Norman, grand larceny; Same vs. Elizabeth Ann Monday, grand larceny; Same vs. Mary Reed, grand larceny; Same vs. James Donaldson, grand larceny; Same vs. Wm. Wilson, grand larceny; Same vs. Adam Sauer, grand larceny; Same vs. Hendrick von Gudera, grand larceny; Same vs. John Woods, grand larceny; Same vs. John McDougal, grand larceny; Same vs. David Eato, grand larceny; Same vs. Frederick Brandow, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Charles Johnson, grand larceny; Same vs. Pauline Weber, grand larceny; Same vs. George L. Schultz, burglary; Same vs. Maurice T. Byrnes, burglary; same vs. Henry Carrier, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Josephine Betchley, burglary.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER.—The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.
3 A. M..... 66	60	3 P. M..... 72	69
6 A. M..... 69	60	6 P. M..... 74	65
9 A. M..... 70	64	9 P. M..... 68	63
12 M..... 73	66	12 P. M..... 62	58

Average temperature yesterday.....62¾
Average temperature for corresponding day last year.....68¾

YELLOW FEVER.—The yellow fever has made its entry in this port on board the bark Ernest & Bonno from Havana, which was compelled to put in here in distress.

PLYMOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH.—The recognition of this church will be held in Dr. Armitage's church, Forty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue, to-night. Eminent clergymen will take part in the interesting services.

SHOT AND SHELL.—The steamer City of Port au Prince, Captain Jackson, which sailed from this port on Saturday last for Port au Prince, had on board 100 tons of shell and a large quantity of powder for the Salnave government in Hayti.

A CHANGE.—It will be remembered that the late Sanitary Superintendent, E. B. Dalton, resigned that position on account of the Health Commissioners requiring him to devote eight hours per day to the office. Mr. Dalton has just secured the position of United States Physician at Eldridge street jail, in place of Dr. B. W. McCloud removed. The remuneration attaching to this latter position is $800 per annum, for which sum attendance is daily required.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—About three o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Thomas Coffee, who had long been suffering from heart disease, was taken suddenly worse and died soon afterwards. Deceased lived at 162 Ninth avenue, and did business near the corner of Fourteenth street and Ninth avenue. Coroner Flynn was notified to hold an inquest on the body and granted a permit for burial. Deceased was seventy-four years of age and a native of England.

Thomas Turner, sixty-six years of age and a native of this country, died suddenly at three o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 9 Centre Market place. Coroner Rollins was called to hold an inquest on the body.

Coroner Rollins was notified to hold an inquest at No. 203 West Fifty-eighth street, on the body of Patrick Flynn, who died suddenly.

SUICIDE IN THE PARK.—At quite an early hour yesterday morning officer Leonard, of the Park police, found the body of an unknown man, apparently about forty-five years of age, hanging to the limb of a tree in an obscure part of the Park by a small rope which he had secured about his neck. The body was cold and stiff, and apparently life had been extinct for many hours. Deceased was dressed in gray pants, figured silk vest, dark cloth coat, linen shirt and silk necktie. The body was cut down and carrried to the Morgue, where Mr. Mason, the photographer employed by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, took his likeness to assist the relatives and friends (if he had any) to identify the body. Coroner Rollins was notified to hold an inquest. Deceased had the appearance of being an American.

DROWNING CASES.—The remains of a lad about fifteen years of age were found in the water at the foot of 108th street, East river. Deceased had on a muslin shirt, gray woollen pants, and from his dress deceased is believed to have been an inmate of the House of Refuge. Probably he had been drowned while at empting to swim the river from the island. It is thought the parents of deceased live in Brooklyn. Coroner Flynn was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

The remains of an unknown woman were yesterday afternoon found floating in the water, foot of Coenties slip, East river. From the dress worn by deceased it is thought she had been an inmate of Blackwell's Island. Coroner Flynn ordered the body to be removed to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held to-day.

An unknown man was found floating off the foot of Sixtieth street, East river; he had brown hair, whiskers, and was dressed in gray coat, dark pants and wove shirt. The body was sent to the morgue for identification.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the dock foot of Vesey street. He had on black coat and pants, and shoes. Taken to the Morgue. Coroner Flynn will hold an inquest.

THE HAIL STORM YESTERDAY.—Shortly before seven o'clock yesterday morning the clouds which had portended a storm for some time, suddenly opened and the rain came down in lively style. The shower was welcomed, as it would help materially to tone the atmosphere and render locomotion to business somewhat agreeable. There can be "too much of a good thing," however, and a cooling summer shower is not an exception. The clouds continued throughout the day spluttering and spattering, as if somebody were amusing himself to the annoyance of those here below sporting handsome summer suits. Shortly after one o'clock the storm king—a gentleman frequently heard of during the past year—seemed to have gathered all the stray little chunks of ice that could be found and hurled them furiously down upon this poor devoted sphere, accompanied by a copious supply of rain water. This was a hail storm with a vengeance, and judging from the volume of the thunder which preceded it some of the heaviest icebergs must have come together with such immense velocity as to shiver and crush them into lumps fully a quarter of an inch in diameter. The storm lasted some ten or fifteen minutes and was by far the heaviest of its kind that has visited these parts in some years.

A CASE OF SUPPOSED MALPRACTICE.—The death of Mrs. Theresa Beust, the German woman, at No. 73 Eldridge street, seems to have been the result of hemorrhage caused by malpractice and not by injuries received by falling down stairs as reported to the Coroners' office on Monday afternoon. Coroner Keenan took charge of the case, and yesterday Drs. Wooster, Beach and Schoning made a post mortem examination on the body, which satisfied them that an instrumental abortion had been performed upon deceased and exhaustion consequent upon excessive hemorrhage resulted in her death. From inquiries instituted by the Coroner and Dr. Beach it appeared that deceased had been under the treatment of Mrs. Eckert, a midwife, living at No. 116 Clinton street, and consequently she is suspected of having performed the fatal operation. Coroner Keenan therefore issued a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Eckert, and placed it in the hands of an officer for execution. A jury has been empanelled in the case and the witnesses notified to be in attendance at ten o'clock on Thursday morning, to which time the investigation was adjourned. Deceased had several children, most of whom are said to be in the old country. The husband of deceased (quite advanced in years) sailed for Germany about three weeks ago, and when he expects to return no one seems to know. Before her death Mrs. Beust told two of her female attendants that an operation with the view of producing a miscarriage had been performed upon her.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A COLORED BURGLAR.—Joseph Prime, a colored waiter, nineteen years of age, was arrested by officer Fitzgerald, of the Sixteenth, and arraigned before Justice Dodge, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, upon complaint of Mrs. Fanny Kirby, of No. 202 West Twenty-third street, charged with burglariously entering her premises, at the above number, on Monday night by means of forcing open the outer window of the front basement and attempting to steal a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at $100. He pleaded not guilty to the charge, but was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer at the General Sessions.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A man named Louis Laight was yesterday arraigned before Justice Shandley, at the Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of larceny from the person. The complainant, Mr. Adolph Wentler, stated that about one o'clock yesterday morning, he was passing along Hester street, near the Bowery, when he was stopped by two men, one of whom put his hand in his (Wentler's) vest pocket and took therefrom nine dollars in United States notes. Wentler seized on the man Laight who rifled his pocket and held on to him until an officer came up and arrested him. The other man escaped arrest. Justice Shandley held Laight for examination.

STEALING HORSES AND WAGONS.—Two men named John Stewart and Patrick McCormick were arraigned yesterday afternoon, before Justice Shandley, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with one of the most daring robberies which has recently been committed on the east side of the city. Mr. John Gartland, who resides at the corner of Rivington and Columbia streets, accused the prisoners with stealing three horses, two sets of harness, one double truck and two single trucks, of the total value of $1,375. Mr. Gartland stated that about two o'clock yesterday afternoon he was driving a single truck, and Albert Irving, the brother of the owner of the property, was driving a double truck, to which was fastened another single truck. When at the corner of Goerck and Delancey streets Gartland and Irving got off the trucks and went into a liquor store. When they came out of the saloon they saw the prisoner, McCormick, on the double truck driving the horses very rapidly, the single truck and the horse having been attached to the double one. Mr. Gartland at once gave chase to the men and caught them at the corner of avenue D and Tenth street, where he gave them into the custody of officer Petits, of the Eleventh precinct. The Justice held both men for examination.

ALLEGED CONFIDENCE OPERATOR.—Officer Chandler, of the Court squad, brought before Justice Shandley yesterday, at the Essex Market Police Court, an elderly man named August Suppe, alias C. Muller, whom he had arrested upon a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. The officer had some trouble in finding his prisoner, but finally succeeded to arresting him this morning in Laurens street. The complainant against Suppe is Mr. Wilhelm Schurman, of No. 81 Livingston street, who charges the prisoner with obtaining from him $130 by means of fraudulent pretences. It appears that in March last Schurman saw an advertisement in a German paper for a doctor's clerk, with instructions to call at No. 1 Centre street. Schurman went to the place and found it an intelligence office, stated his business and was introduced to the prisoner, who gave his name as Dr. Müller, and said he had a doctor's office at No. 80 East Broadway. After some talking the prisoner engaged the complainant at $12 a week, demanding $200 as security for his honesty. Schurman subsequently met the would-be doctor and gave him $130 as security, receiving in return a note of hand payable in three months. Mr. Schurman has not since then seen the prisoner or received any employment from him, but has found out that Müller was an assumed name. He therefore charges him with false pretences. The Justice locked the prisoner up for examination. It is said several other persons are ready to make affidavits against Suppe, alias Müller.

AN OLD OFFENDER AGAIN IN CUSTODY.—Gustavus Duquesne, alias "Bonnie," who was arrested some two months since, charged with swindling parties out of a large amount of property by means of false representations, was arraigned before Justice Dodge, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, by officer Hussey, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, upon complaint of Mrs Fanny Quinn, of No. 564 Sixth avenue, who charges that on the 22d of May last he entered her place of business at the above number and represented he was employed by the managers of the Academy of Music as a hairdresser, and was desirous of purchasing a quantity of light colored human hair. Mrs. Quinn, surmising she had secured a good customer, politely showed him all the goods in her establishment from which he selected ninety dollars' worth and requested that she should send her son to accompany him to the Academy for the purpose of receiving the money. The proprietress, being of an obliging disposition and desirous of disposing of her goods, consented that her son, a small boy, should accompany him. The prisoner taking the property in his possession, the two proceeded as far as the Fifth Avenue Hotel, when he informed the boy he might return to his mother and inform her he would call in on the following day and pay for the property, since which time she has seen nothing of him, the money or the property. Mrs. Shields, a dealer in hair at No. 537 Sixth avenue, also appeared in court and stated that on the same day the prisoner made similar representations to her and succeeded in defrauding her out of one dozen waterfalls, valued at $15. Mrs. White, a sister of the last named complainant, doing business at 1,336 Broadway, stated that the prisoner entered her place yesterday morning and entered into an agreement to purchase her entire stock of light hair, and finally wound up by ordering a dozen waterfalls; but this lady, hearing of the manner in which her sister had been victimized, concluded, from the description given her, that he was the same party who had swindled her, detained him in conversation while she despatched a messenger for officer Hussey and had the prisoner arrested. The two latter desired to prefer charges against him, but were allowed to appear as witnesses at the trial. The prisoner pleaded not guilty to the charge, but was committed, in default of bail, to answer.

THE STEAMSHIP TYBEE.

The Spanish Consul Attempts to Have Her Detained on a Charge of Carrying Arms, Munitions and Men to the Cubans—She Is Examined by Deputy Surveyor Kirke, Obtains Her Clearance and Sails.

The Steamship Tybee, as stated in yesterday's HERALD, has for the last few days been coaling at pier No. 4, North river, preparatory to her voyage to St. Domingo.

Several days ago Mr. G. W. Embree, Deputy Collector of Customs, ascertained that the Tybee was about to sail with arms and munitions on board, and, under general instructions from the Collector that no vessel with such a cargo, or whose cargo comprised such articles in suspicious quantity, was to be allowed to clear without first undergoing an examination and her owner furnishing an explanation satisfactory to the government authorities, took the necessary steps to ascertain her real destination, the nature of her cargo and the object of her voyage. In the meantime her clearance had not been applied for as she was not ready to sail. Yesterday the Collector received the following letter from the Spanish Consul:—

CONSULADO DE ESPANA EN NEUVA YORK,
NEW YORK, June 7, 1869.

SIR—Having received information, which I have reason to consider reliable, to the effect that the steamer Tybee, now lying at pier No. 4 North river, has a large quantity of arms and munitions of war on board; that she intends to apply to-day for a clearance for St. Thomas; that arrangements have been made for putting on board of her in the lower bay a considerable number of men, and that the real destination of said ship is to attempt to land the aforesaid men, arms and munitions on the island of Cuba, as a hostile and unlawful expedition against the Spanish government. I have communicated this information by telegraph to his Excellency the Spanish Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, and, pending the instructions which will no doubt be speedily received from Washington, I have the honor to request that you would be so good as to order the examination you may deem proper under the circumstances, and refuse her clearance unless proof is adduced that her destination is a lawful one.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully,
J. M. SATRUSTEGUI, 29 Broadway.

Captain E. A. Delany applied for a clearance yesterday, but the Collector deferred granting it until an explanation had been made by Mr. Spofford, Sr., of Spofford & Tileston, the owners, who was sent for, and, upon his arrival, assured Mr. Grinnell that the object of the voyage was legitimate traffic; that his vessel was not bound for Cuba, and agreed to express this assurance in writing. Mr. Grinnell, upon this guarantee, granted a clearance—more particularly as Deputy Surveyor Lewis J. Kirke had reported to the following effect:—That he had examined the cargo of the Tybee and found that it agreed exactly with her manifest, consisting of arms, ammunition, bayonets and accoutrements, soap, kerosene oil and Florida water. That Messrs. Spofford & Tileston were, as he was informed, shipping these goods, at their venture, to be sold at San Domingo City, for their own account. That the letter of instructions to the captain was that he was to go from New York to St. Thomas, get all the passengers and freight from St. Thomas, and from there go to San Domingo City, then discharge his cargo, and take all his passengers and freight from there to Bay Samana, and from there to New York city. That the statement, as given, was received from young Mr. Spofford. On the main deck of the Tybee had been found the ordinary deck houses, pilot house and one large gun. In her between deck was her cargo and a large quantity of coal. No fittings whatever to carry a large number of men was discovered, and the lower hold contained nothing but coal.

The Tybee accordingly sailed yesterday at a quarter past twelve o'clock, without let or hindrance, with twenty-five boxes of muskets, thirteen cases of accoutrements and twenty boxes of ammunition, as appears from the manifest, besides her cargo of soap, kerosene oil, &c., but not with any of those alarming and threatening warlike appliances and sinister indications of a hostile purpose, which have seemingly existed only in the fertile brains of the spies of the Spanish government, who seem, at least in this instance, to have been somewhat over zealous.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

The strong-minded, strong-bodied members of the "Women's Suffrage Association" met at the "Women's Bureau" in solemn conclave yesterday afternoon at three o'clock. Several sisters were victimized by the clerk of the weather—their trains bedraggled, their flimsy head-gear "smashed"—and as a matter of course additional abuse was leveled at that horrid creature, man. The president, as usual, was late; but her satellites, with unusual docility, folded their hands and waited without a murmur her arrival. Three-quarters of an hour after the appointed time she entered, with that peculiar *insouciance* characterizing this veteran agitator, and the business (?) of the gathering commenced.

Dr. Noeber, a ladylike little gentleman, and a solid member of the Association, attempted to ventilate some very important ideas at the last meeting, but Mrs. Stanton liked not the flavor of the verbal dish about to be served up and with true presidential impertinence squelched her friend and fellow citizen. But the Doctor, like a rubber ball, bounced up again, and yesterday, with feminine consistency, Mrs. Stanton acknowledged that he never should have been down.

Miss Anthony moved that in this organization there be no distinction of sex in the rights of members, or in other words that all of the proscribed male race who "pays their monish" shall be accorded the same privileges before possessed only by their petticoated brethren. As there were but five bona *fide* masculines present an undue amount of enthusiasm was not noticeable.

A letter from Anna Dickinson was read, expressing regret at her inability to comply with engagements previously made. That this new example of female inconsistency occasioned no surprise is attributable to the fact that members of Women Suffrage associations necessarily regard such accidents as among the inevitables.

Several other letters were read, and a timid young woman's righter, with frankness unbecoming the cause, expressed her fear of powder and shot. But the President relieved her mind by informing those present that when women legislate fighting will be out of order.

An unmentionable old lady warrior spoke a word for those of her sex who had done good deeds during the late campaign, and delicate clamor from still more delicate digits testified as to the appreciation of her audience.

Mrs. Spofford went back on her sex by dwelling upon the vices of Southern and Western women, who chew, smoke, dip and swear with far more readiness than their depraved husbands, fathers and brothers.

Mrs. Lozier's experience in the "Bureau" has muddled her ideas in regard to other furniture, and with professional dignity she moved that they reconsider the platform which was last week laid on the table. The motion was not seconded.

Susan, Elizabeth and Dr. Noeber expressed their views on the fifteenth amendment; and then Susan pitched into the Bostonians, who, in silver slippers and kid gloves, sneer far away at the terrible fight which New York suffragites are now waging, and concluded with her usual cry, "money." The sum of $100,000 men would consider not only essential but necessary, and why should women be more moderate? For once the lady was unsuccessful. Funds were not forthcoming, and in perplexity the meeting adjourned.

OUR NEW MINISTER TO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., June 7, 1869.

Mr. Henry A. Peirce, our new Minister to the Sandwich Islands, received his instructions from the State Department this morning, and this afternoon left the city by way of the Boston and Albany Railroad for San Francisco by way of the Pacific Railroad. Mr. Peirce formerly resided at the Islands, and his appointment is regarded as an excellent one, as he is well qualified for the office, understanding its duties and the people.

The campaign in Tennessee opened in earnest in Nashville on the 5th. Stokes and Senter both defined their positions. A third candidate is spoken of.

BROOKLYN CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The Receiver of the Farmers and Citizens' National Bank in Court—Suit on a Note Held by the Bank.

Before Judge Benedict.

Frederick A. Platt, Receiver of the Farmers and Citizens' National Bank, Eastern District, vs. John B. Webb, Samuel Sneden and Oren M. Beach.—The plaintiff, as the duly appointed receiver of this bank, came into possession in September, 1867, among the other assets of the bank, of a promissory note for $5,000, made on the 9th of March, 1865, by John B. Webb, payable to the order of Samuel Sneden sixty days after date. The note was afterwards endorsed by Sneden, and before maturity became the property of the bank. When presented for payment it was refused and went to protest, the fees thereafter, amounting to $1 47. It was to recover the amount of this note, with interest thereon, and the cost of protest that this action was brought. Webb admitted in his answer the making of the note; and in his, Sneden admitted the endorsing on, but that there was anything due on it was denied by both. It was further set forth in the answer that the note was made and endorsed as a personal favor to Mr. Beach, the president of the bank, and that neither the maker nor the endorser ever received any consideration for making or endorsing it. It was also set up in defence that the defendants were assured by Mr. Beach that they would not be liable for the payment of the note. It was claimed further that defendants had been informed by Beach that the note had been paid, and as an explanation for the failure to surrender the note he stated it had been mislaid and could not be found. The Court charged the jury that the only question of fact which was left for them to consider was that of the payment of the note.

CITY COURT.

Action to Enforce a Contract.

Before Judge Thompson.

Isaac Dennis vs. Daniel Donovan and Philip W. Glover.—In September, 1867, the plaintiff, a carpenter, entered into an agreement with the defendants to put a gallery into the Opera House in the Eastern District known as the Odeon. The work was to be done for the sum of $360 and such further sum as the work and materials used should be reasonably worth. The gallery and seats were put in in pursuance of the contract, and were completed on the 15th of September, 1867, and the bill presented by the plaintiff was for the sum of $761 33, which, as alleged, the defendants promised to pay. The defendants by the admission of the plaintiff paid $200 on account, and there was due at the time of bringing the suit a further sum of $561 33, with interest. It was to recover this latter sum that the action was brought. Defendants in their answer to the complaint admitted the existence of the contract already referred to, and allege that they paid the sum of $300 on account. It was further claimed by the defendants that the work was not done as the contract provided, and that the sum paid plaintiff on account was more than the work was worth. The case was tried in October last, and a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff. The case was appealed and a new trial ordered. Verdict not rendered. Mr. Daly for the plaintiff; Mr. Birdsall for the defendants.

Judgment of Divorce.

Sarah Ann Cronk vs. William H. Cronk.—On the report of referee the Court rendered a judgment of divorce on the ground of adultery on the part of defendant, the plaintiff to have custody of child.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 14, 27, 33, 36, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

DEATHS LAST WEEK.—There were 139 deaths recorded in this city during the past week. Of the deceased 32 were men, 22 women, 29 boys and 45 girls. Among the diseases resulting fatally were:—Consumption, 20; scarlet fever, 14; measles, 12; pneumonia, 8.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—William Fagan, a young man who was arrested for driving a horse with a sore breast through the streets of the Forty-fourth precinct, was convicted of the offence and fined ten dollars by Justice Reilly.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.—The Common Council of Brooklyn has adopted a programme of arrangements for the observance of the national anniversary. Salutes will be fired at Fort Greene, the church bells are to be rung, the public buildings decorated and a pyrotechnical display will take place in the evening. The militia will not parade; $150 is appropriated for firing a salute, $300 for three bands of music, $100 for ringing twenty church bells, $225 for decorating

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 160

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—IXION—THE ARTFUL DODGER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA OF SINBAD THE SAILOR.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street.—BARBE BLEUE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening Performance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HIGGORY DIGGORY DOCK. Matinee at 1½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—THE MARBLE HEART.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—MOTHER HUSBAND.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—CLORINDA—ROMEO SAFFIRE JENKINS.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—BURLESQUE OF IXION—THE TWO GREGORIES.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—SCHOOL.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS—THE UNBLEACHED BLONDES.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c. Matinee at 2½.

EMPIRE CITY RINK, corner 3d av., 63d and 64th sts.—GRAND CONCERT, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—THE GREGORY FAMILY, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 620 Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, June 9, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated June 8.

The London *Times* of yesterday had an article on the Irish Church bill in the House of Lords. A split is feared in the conservative ranks. Lord Harrowly gave notice that he would move to postpone the second reading of the bill for six months.

The Ascot races commenced yesterday. The Ascot stake was won by Bete Noir; the Trial stakes by Vagabond; the Biennial stakes by Thormanby; the gold vase, given by her Majesty, by Thorwaldsen; the Prince of Wales stakes by Martyrdom (late Martyr); the Queen's stand plate by Gertrude, and the fifteenth Ascot Triennial stakes by Formosa.

Additional election returns have been received from Paris. Seven official and eight opposition candidates have been elected. A serious disturbance broke out in the Montmare district on Monday night. The police were obliged to use force to suppress it. Many persons were injured in the scuffle, and about one hundred and twenty were arrested.

The new constitution has been promulgated throughout Spain. The despatch from the Acting Captain General of Cuba to the effect that he wants no more reinforcements, is regarded with much favor for the Spanish cause in Cuba. The Duke of Genoa now appears a candidate for the Spanish crown. The Regency bill was read in the Cortes on Monday for the first time.

The Austrian government refuses to decide in the matter of the neutrality of the Suez Canal without the co-operation of France.

Troubles have recently occurred at Carniola, in Italy.

King William of Prussia and Count Bismarck intend to pay a visit to Bremen about the 13th inst.

Miscellaneous.

President Grant will attend the Boston peace jubilee. He leaves Washington this evening for New York, on his way to West Point.

The Attorney General is said to have hesitated a long time before he furnished his recent opinion sustaining a Texas court martial in the trial of a citizen for the murder of a freedman, and that his actual view of the law at first suggested an entirely opposite decision, but that General Butler said "he would offer a resolution on the subject in the next session if he (Hoar) did not make an example of some of these fellows," and under this pressure the recent opinion was made.

The Attorney General of Indiana has delivered an opinion that acts passed by the Legislature of that State after the resignation of more than one-third of the members elect were in accordance with the constitution, and are therefore constitutional laws. The fifteenth amendment was passed by the same Legislature under the same circumstances.

One of the negroes wounded in the Washington riot died yesterday and another is believed to be fatally injured. There were about twenty others who received severe wounds, none of whom are now believed to be in any danger. None of the ringleaders have been caught.

The St. Louis, Mo., Board of Trade is discussing the subject of direct trade with Europe, it having been shown that ocean steamers of light draft can ascend the Mississippi to that city during a large portion of the year.

Secretary Boutwell yesterday sold $2,008,000 in gold for $2,778,717 in currency, and has remaining in the Treasury $82,000,000 in gold and $25,000,000 in clon certificates.

The United States bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 stolen sometime ago from the Philadelphia Beneficial Saving Society, have been recovered.

Mr. Kennedy was before the Census Committee again yesterday and strongly advocated the retention of the old system in taking the new census. He kept the committeemen in a roar by his onslaughts upon the theorists.

The loss to the government by the robbery of the Santa Fe Depository is only about $100,000.

In Lodi, N. J., yesterday, five men employed in the print works, who had been in the habit of drinking a beverage composed partly of oil of vitriol and alcohol, were poisoned by taking arsenic in their mixture through mistake for vitriol. Four of the men died within a few hours and the fifth is apparently dying.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph G. Crane, commanding the Fourth Military District, was killed at Jackson, Miss., yesterday by E. M. Yerger, on whose property he had ordered a levy in default of corporation taxes. The affair, it is said, had no reference to politics.

The conservative republicans of Mississippi, who claim to be the true exponents of President Grant's policy, have called a convention for the 23d inst.

In the Typographical Convention at Albany yesterday the question of proxy delegations was warmly debated, and the credentials of a number of such delegates, among whom was the President of the National Union, were rejected. In the evening session an election for officers took place, and Isaac D. George was chosen President.

The annexation resolution was moved in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly on Monday night, but discussion was avoided by a manœuvre of the government members and the resolution was defeated by a vote of seven to twenty-six.

Several citizens of Warren county, Ga., were arrested yesterday at the instance of the sheriff, who was backed by two companies of infantry. The citizens were committed to prison and guarded by a strong force of militia. The arrests grew out of political difficulties.

At the trial of a breach of promise case at Wheaton, Ill., yesterday, Miss Amanda Craig, of Cincinnati, obtained a verdict of $100,000 damages against E. P. Sprague, of Chicago.

A new trial granted to the notorious Dan Noble was commenced in the Elmira courts yesterday. He is charged with the robbery of the Royal Insurance Company.

Boston is filling up for the jubilee, and her citizens are displaying a lavish hospitality towards the incoming strangers.

The City.

One of the heaviest hailstorms that has visited this neighborhood for a number of years visited it yesterday. The weather afterwards turned very chilly for the time of year.

The dead body of an unknown man was found hanging from the limb of a tree in the Park yesterday morning. It is supposed that he committed suicide.

In the United States Commissioners' Court yesterday, before Commissioner Betts, Moses E. Crasto, under examination on a charge of having failed to make a full and correct statement of his debts in his schedule of bankruptcy, was honorably discharged.

The waiters' strike has ended, the Union having resolved to let any one go to work for whom he pleases and at any wages he can get, but the proprietors refuse to take the strikers back unless they forswear their trade's union.

The Cunard steamship Java, Captain Cook, will sail to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails by her will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The Anchor line steamship Iowa, Captain Hedderwick, will leave pier 20 North river at twelve M. to day for Glasgow, calling at Londonderry, Ireland.

The sidewheel steamship Magnolia, Captain M. B. Crowell, will leave pier No. 8 North river at three P. M. to-day for Charleston, S. C.

The stock market yesterday was feverish and irregular. The feature was a "break" in Mariposa. Gold advanced to 139, closing finally at 138¾.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Governor John T. Hoffman, of New York, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Governor Burnside, of Rhode Island; ex-Governor Smith, of Vermont; R. D. Rice, of Augusta, Me.; W. H. Harrison, J. H. Arnold and Mortimer McMichael, of Philadelphia; W. Bristol, of New Haven, and Jacob Sharp, of Rome, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General Cadwallader, of Philadelphia; R. B. Forbes, of Boston; F. W. Miller, of Manchester; Joseph Belhomme, of Smyrna; S. Bitley, of London, and Alexander Kosh, of Alexandria, are at the Hoffman House.

Colonel E. H. Buehler, R. McCurdy and Captain E. G. Fahnestock, of Gettysburg, Pa.; General Schriver, of the United States Army, and Consul General Hitz, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

Captain Judkins, of the steamship Scotia; J. M. Lapeyre, of New Orleans; B. C. Ramsey, of Buffalo, and A. Gilmore, of Baltimore, are at the New York Hotel.

Mr. Hooper, of Boston; Fred. Billings, of Woodstock, Vt.; J. H. Denly and C. W. Roberts, of London, are at the Brevoort House.

J. H. Hunting, of Paris; J. E. Bulkley, of Connecticut, and Henry G. Colby, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

T. D. Pearce and Joseph Hopkinson, of Philadelphia; George Wilkes, of New York; P. A. Butler and James L. Goodridge, of Boston, and L. T. Dickson, of Delaware, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Judge Thos. Russell, Collector of the Port of Boston, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Thos. Peters, Jr., of Selma, Ala., and W. P. Shell, of Philadelphia, are at the Maltby House.

Professor Lyman E. Whipple, of Hudson; Dr. John S. Chapin, of Bath, Me., and S. S. Whitehouse, of Chicago, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Captain Wilson, of Key West; G. R. Macalm, of Toronto, and Professor Williams, of Massachusetts, are at the St. Julien Hotel.

Colonel R. A. Fisk, of Montana; Colonel J. B. Davis, of Richmond, Va.; Judge T. Davis, of West Valley, Md.; Colonel Davis, of Natchez; R. H. Alexander, of the United States Army; Samuel Gardiner, of Washington; Captain Charles E. Leland, of Albany; J. Kuslear, of Malaga, Spain; Colonel J. H. Eaton, of Detroit, and Dr. Fithn, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General Winchester and Judge Lane, of Pennsylvania; S. S. Marshall, of Illinois; General W. Sutton and W. Abbett, of Salem; General Albert Pike, of Washington; F. W. Partridge, of Illinois, and Miss Vinnie Ream, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

St. Domingo—An Important Movement.

The steamship Tybee, which left our port yesterday as the pioneer of a line of steamers to St. Domingo, carried among her passengers a special commissioner from the government, with orders to proceed to the Dominican republic and report upon its condition at an early day. Whether Mr. Hunt has higher secret instructions we are not informed. This movement is an important one in many respects, and if the administration contemplates aright the new movements and combinations which are going on in the Antilles it may be productive in the highest degree of good to our political and material interests. There is now an unusual activity in questions affecting all of the larger islands of the American Mediterranean, and combinations both favorable and adverse to the United States are being widely discussed.

Cuba is convulsed with the questions of revolution, independence and annexation. In St. Domingo a policy of seeking admission to our Union has been discussed by President Baez, which has awakened efforts against him by Cabral, his former antagonist. In Hayti General Domingue, who is making a powerful resistance to Salnave, months ago wrote to Secretary Seward, seeking a protectorate for the territory he ruled. In Porto Rico a violent explosion against the Spanish rule is only kept down by a force of bayonets much larger than is warranted by the pecuniary resources of the island. In Jamaica the British government is exhibiting a sudden energy in restoring the harbor of Kingston, while the Governor, Sir John Peter Grant, is making extraordinary efforts to stimulate the material labors of the people. Coincident with these internal agitations we witness on the one hand a marked increase of the British, French and Spanish fleets in American waters, and, on the other, a prompt denial of a disposition on the part of Mexico to sell territory, accompanied with a notable acknowledgment of the great increase in that dilapidated republic of the desire for an American protectorate over it.

These outcroppings from the undercurrent of public opinion which is beginning to run so strongly in the countries south of us all point to the necessity for the adoption of a marked and final policy in the premises by our government. Mr. Seward felt this pressure from the march of events in his times and endeavored to meet its requirements; but his great mistake lay in adopting the trader's and not the statesman's view. He believed that all that was required was that an agent should present himself with a bag of gold in one hand and the American flag in the other, and that he had only to hoist the one as soon as the other had been accepted. In the pursuit of this petty and mischievous policy he received a signal rebuke from the Dominican republic in the Samana question, and from the Senate of the United States in that of St. Thomas. Both were merited, for the principles on which his course was founded were of the meanest and most contemptible kind. Questions of national importance merit a higher and a nobler style of treatment.

Fifty years ago a policy was announced by President Monroe which acquired an extended influence in American politics and European Cabinets, because it expressed the sentiment of the American people. During two generations that policy has been the pole star of national development on this Continent, and the intimations and even threats of serious complications that were to result from it have proved as idle as the summer breeze. That policy was adapted to its era and has consummated its work. It is no longer a question of founding new colonies or extending European influence over old ones. The colonies have become nations, and national development has brought new needs and new demands. The wonderful prosperity of the American people under our system of union has for a long time given impulse to a spirit of imitation in the countries south of us, and failure to attain the same results is now developing a desire to participate in our scheme of government and the material advantages which it brings.

This development is giving rise to a counteracting spirit among the partisans of European rule and European influence. Wherever we find the one we encounter the other, and at this moment both are working with remarkable activity in the islands of the American Mediterranean. There the European idea takes the shape of a "free trade Antilles, confederated under European protection and which shall mediate for the independence of Cuba." It is claimed by the partisans of this movement that the enormous debt of the United States will inflict an unbearable taxation, while our high and protective tariff will destroy their trade and agriculture. The fallacy is an evident one; but yet in the hands of skilful politicians and diplomatists, and without counteraction and argument, it will produce effects which, for a long series of years to come, will be felt to our prejudice. It is likely to be the more successful from the indefinite form and aim of the pro-American feeling. No one can tell what is the best shape for it to take. On one side we find a protectorate to be the controlling form, while elsewhere it takes the equivocal name of annexation.

The action of our government should be addressed to the removal of these doubts and of this misapplication of terms. It is not purchase; it is not acquisition; it is not annexation. The true question for the nationalities south of us is the pure and simple question of admission to our Union. In this shape private feelings and public rights are respected and preserved. Equality before the law is its pedestal, and the preservation of the right of local legislation for local needs is the column of the argument. Herein lies the great importance of the St. Domingo question as presented to us to-day. It will be the formula for the great national growth which is the sequence of the Monroe doctrine. It will consign filibusterism and territorial purchase alike to the dead past. For these reasons it should be consigned to the ablest hands in the government, and when presented to Congress it should be accompanied by an expression of our national policy as consonant with the feeling of the American people to-day as the expression of President Monroe was consonant with our national feeling fifty years ago.

THE PRINTERS' CONVENTION ON COLOR.—The Printers' National Convention at Albany, by a vote of 56 to 28, laid on the table a resolution for abolishing all distinctions of race and color in the craft. This means that the distinction of color is to be enforced as an objection to the black man, and as it is with the printers so it will be with all the other Trades Unions. They will all be arrayed against negro equality in their workshops, and the administration before long will hear from them at the polls.

BROOKLYN GROWS.—The measure of her growth as a city may be seen in some points of detail in her expenditures. This year it costs her seven hundred and forty-two thousand dollars for her parks—to improve them, keep them in order and pay the interest on the debt incurred in their purchase. "This amount," says the Mayor, "is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars more than was raised by tax only ten years ago, to pay for gas, maintain the police, repairing and cleaning streets, salaries of public officers, and all other city expenses whatever."

GRANT modestly refrains from forcing any view or will of his own in regard to important points of administration. He conceded all that was demanded by the nigger-loving politicians of the North in appointing a nigger postmaster for Macon; and now he concedes all that is demanded by the carpet-bag radicals, who want the place, in promising to remove the same poor nigger.

WHO IS WITH THE MAYOR?—Mayor Hall in his message discourses with happy facility on light, clean streets, law, finance, sewerage, pavement, markets, and the whole range of topics interesting to city people; and the document has spice and style. He urges especially many excellent city improvements, and lays down a schedule of street openings that will finally have to be made, and can be better made now than by and by. Who is with him?

POLITICAL PROGRESS.—By the operation of such principles as the nigger voters in Washington are bringing into use we may simplify political calculations very much. Every man differing with the mass would be knocked on the head, and opinion be thereby kept all one way in any given community. If a man felt an inclination to differ and cared about his head he would leave, and settle in some community of the other view. Thus we should become organized, and there would be political harmony everywhere. If communities came in collision there might be some little civil wars, but that would only be what they have had in Africa these thousands of years, and the sun shines on Africa still, as hot as ever.

WHO DID IT.—When two small boys are caught in a peccadillo there is generally a smart discussion as to which one is the real delinquent. Johnny says that "Billy did it," and Billy says that "Johnny did it." This is the present position of a grand international topic. Jonathan has made a great row about a certain Alabama, and each of two delinquents is laying it on the other. Johnny Bull and Billy Laird have it between them. "Laird did it," says Bull, and "Bull did it," says Laird. If Jonathan's grievance is, as it has been called, a sentimental one, he must have ample satisfaction in seeing what contemptible little sneaks these two fellows make of themselves with the attempts of each to lay the blame on the other.

The Alabama Claims as a Party Question—The Anti-British Party Always Victorious.

The active managers of the republican party, it is said, have resolved upon the agitation of the Alabama claims on the ultimatum suggested in Senator Sumner's speech as the leading issue in the approaching fall elections. All the old issues of the last eight years having been settled or used up, it is contended that unless the republicans can bring forward some new proposition appealing powerfully to the popular sentiment of the country the party will fall to pieces. Hence this project of bringing the Alabama claims into the foreground. The idea is not a bad one as a party movement. Since the American war of independence every political agitation of hostility to England has been a winning card with the American people. Jefferson and the old republican party came into power in 1800 as the anti-English party against the federalists as the anti-French party. The republican party, thus coming into the possession of the government, was so greatly strengthened by the war of 1812 against England that the federal or British party became at once a powerless minority, and from that time getting weaker and weaker till 1820 it wholly disappeared in the second election of Monroe.

In 1824, the federalists being merged with the republicans, a new organization of parties was initiated in the Presidential scrub race of that year between Jackson, Adams, Crawford and Clay. This election was thrown into the House, where it resulted in the choice of Adams, as was charged, by "a bargain and sale" between Adams and Clay. Upon this cry Jackson was brought out again in 1828, and upon his victory of New Orleans over the British, against Adams as the so-called British party candidate, Old Hickory was triumphantly elected. It was the strong popular feeling of the country of hostility to England, intensified by the capture of Washington and the burning of the national Capitol in 1814, that gave to Jackson his great popularity; and thus the Jacksonian democratic party came into power. Nor could this party be ousted until, in 1840, the whigs took up General Harrison as their candidate, a man who had also gained his victory over the British in the war of 1812. Thus the great gun of the democracy as the anti-British party was spiked, and they suffered a smashing defeat.

But in 1844, on the cry of "Texas and Oregon—fifty-four forty or fight" (a war with England)—the democratic party came in again; and in 1848 they were again beaten, this time by General Taylor, not only as the hero of Buena Vista, but as a hero of the war of 1812 against England. From Taylor down to the election of Lincoln the slavery question swallowed up all other questions in our political contests; but even upon the slavery question the democrats used to some purpose the cry that the abolitionists were but the tools of England, bought by British gold, to assist in her grand design of breaking up the Union on the slavery agitation. This, because it was substantially true, was always a strong card for the democrats.

From the outbreak of our Southern rebellion down to this day it has been the good fortune of the republicans to stand as the Union war party against the South, against the Northern democratic party and against England. The republicans thus hold the inside track on these Alabama claims, and in agitating the settlement involved in Senator Sumner's exposition they have nothing to lose, but everything to gain. As Jackson upon his glorious slaughter of the British redcoats at New Orleans secured the Irish vote of this country to the democratic party, so, now, a republican party movement promising a difficulty to England, which will be Ireland's opportunity, may win the Irish vote and leave the forlorn democracy hard aground.

MAYOR HALL gives a pretty sharp summary of Croton Board activity when he says its whole object was to "deprive the local authorities of the pleasure of giving the Croton Board a sober, intelligent and executive head."

MUSIC.—The Mayor of Brooklyn complains of twelve thousand dollars in the public school expenses of that city as improperly spent in music, and utters some particularly stupid commonplace on the impropriety of teaching music in the public schools, and in favor of what he calls "a little infusion of old-fashioned republican simplicity." Does the Mayor suppose that the children of the public schools are taught music for twelve thousand dollars a year? The pianos that are bought with this money and the teachers that are paid are among the most efficient part of the school machinery in developing the better part of the intellect. The children are taught only so much of music as gives a cadenced step in marching together in and out of school, and enables them to sing together some fine little patriotic songs, and these things lighten study and are better in the end than even much arithmetic and a stupendous smattering of geography.

The New Indian Commission.

President Grant has given no surer sign of his desire and intention to carry out his famous motto—"Let us have peace"—than his recent order regulating the management of Indian affairs. The nine regulations of this order are all in conformity with the spirit of the eighth of them, by which the officers of the government connected with the Indian service are enjoined to co-operate with the Commissioner in the most earnest manner to the extent of their proper powers in the general work of civilizing the Indians, protecting them in their legal rights and inducing them to become industrious citizens in permanent homes, instead of following a roving and savage life. Almost all plans—including the horrible and infamous plan of extermination—have been tried, and ineffectually tried, with the Indians. But the reservation plan, which has proved signally successful with the Cherokees, Creeks and Seminoles, justifies the hope that it will not fail if honestly and systematically applied to other Indian tribes. It will do something towards wiping out the national disgrace incurred by the treatment, equally bungling and cruel, to which, for the most part, the Indians have been hitherto subjected, if the principles and practice of William Penn shall be successfully revived. At all events it is worth while to make the experiment of the Quaker plan of controlling the red men. It was "a happy thought" to place an Indian at the head of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Commissioner Parker, in his instructions to the army officers assigned to duty as Indian agents and superintendents, says:—"It being the wish of the government of the United States to collect the Indians and locate them in permanent abodes upon reservations, and reasonable appropriations having been made to assist them in sustaining themselves—after such permanent location—by the pursuits of civilized life, you are earnestly requested to use your best endeavors in co-operating to advance this humane and wise policy." It is devoutly to be hoped that this new Indian policy will prove to be no less successful than it is humane and wise.

The Result of the French Elections.

Our latest news from Paris confirms what we have said before in regard to the elections. Out of Paris, and in the departments generally, the government candidates have been successful. Paris as a whole has gone against the government. It was not otherwise with Paris on the occasion of the general elections in 1863. Then as now the government was beaten in every circumscription. The only difference is that in the present instance the opposition elements are stronger. It is the general opinion that the opposition will be numerically stronger than it has been since Napoleon mounted the French throne. It is not long since the opposition numbered but five members. Last year the number was twenty-five. Now it is calculated that there will be not fewer than ninety or ninety-four sturdy oppositionists whom M. Rouher will have to face. It is certain that when the next session of the Chambers is opened Napoleon will be compelled to make up his mind either to go forward and grant further Parliamentary privileges, or to go backward, arresting the progress of the popular power by a fresh *coup d'état*. This formidable opposition must in some way be quieted. How will Napoleon do it? Will he silence them by force or will he humor them by granting further reform?

Attorney General Hoar's Opinion—The French Cable.

Mr. Attorney General Hoar has gone beyond his official duty to aid a telegraph monopoly and to throw cold water on transoceanic telegraph enterprises. We do not say that he did this designedly or from an improper motive, for there is no evidence of that; but nevertheless the fact is apparent that he has exceeded his duty, and that the effect will be to delay or prevent the French cable and other transoceanic cables being laid, to the manifest advantage of existing monopolies. He has delivered an opinion to Mr. Peter Cooper to the effect that foreign telegraph companies cannot land cables on the shores of the United States without the express permission of Congress, and that no State of the Union has the power over its own shores to grant such a concession. No State, he holds, can concede any franchise of this sort to foreigners, for the sovereignty of the United States over territory, by the law of nations, extends to at least the distance of one marine league from its shores. Then he maintains that the laying and working of telegraph cables comes within the power of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations. Notwithstanding Mr. Hoar's dictum, it is a question whether the transmission of intelligence by telegraph cables—the conversation, so to speak, between people of different countries—comes under the head of commerce. Suppose the people of Canada and the State of New York chose to hold speaking intercourse across the Niagara river, if their voices could reach or they were to use speaking trumpets, could the federal government stop them till a special act of Congress for that purpose were obtained? Will any one admit such an absurdity? Yet what is the difference between communicating in this way and the transmission of thought by telegraph cables? It does not seem to us that this is commerce in the sense of the constitution or that Congress has the power alone to regulate it. Hair-splitting lawyers like Mr. Hoar are too apt to lose sight of great and general principles and to decide wrong. But there was no necessity for such an opinion at all. The Attorney General is not required to answer the questions of letter writers or private individuals. His duty is simply to give an opinion when called upon by the administration as one of the branches of the government, and to defend, when brought before him officially, the constitution and laws of the United States. By thus exceeding his duty he has suffered himself to be the tool of monopolists and may deprive the people of this country of the advantages of more ocean telegraphs and a healthy rivalry. His dictum, however, is not law, and we hope the French cable company or any other will go on with the work and test the question in a practical manner.

POINTEDLY URGED.—"Long ago," says Mayor Hall, "we should have become able to say that New York Island was thirty minutes instead of twelve miles long."

QUALIFIED SUFFRAGE.—Nigger suffrage in Washington is free of the odious qualifications that prevail in certain of the Northern States, but has one not down in the law. The privilege of voting is qualified by the high probability that a man will have his throat cut if he opposes the majority. This consolidates the vote and makes a unanimity of sentiment very advantageous in politics.

"MORALLY CONVICTED."—The Mayor's reference to a commissioner morally convicted of taking a bribe ought to call out Fire Commissioner Wilson. The Commissioner was sued by a man for the recovery of a sum of money given, as alleged, to secure the man a position. Upon the termination of that suit the man was prosecuted for perjury in having sworn that, he gave the money as above but was declared "not guilty" of the perjury by a jury. That verdict justifies the Mayor's words.

THE GREAT PROBLEM for the city authorities to solve, according to the Mayor, is "how, towards nightfall, to afford two hundred thousand people an easy and rapid access to their homes from their places of toil and business." The solution is declared to lie in three railroads the whole length of the island; no enterprise to be preferred for any other reason than its feasibility. This is the popular judgment also.

Decline of American Commercial and Shipping Interests.

We published the other day a synopsis of the latest monthly report, No. 24, of the Deputy Special Commissioner of the Revenue, in charge of the Bureau of Statistics, showing the statistics of our commerce and navigation for the months of October, November and December, 1868, and for the year ending December 31, 1868.

The salient point of this report is its irrefutable testimony to the rapid and lamentable decline of American commercial and shipping interests. It appears from the statistics for the last three months of 1868 that over fifty-seven per cent of our imports, forty-one and one-half per cent of our domestic exports and ninety per cent of our re-exports for the period mentioned have been transported in foreign vessels.

In 1855 Mr. Bright could say in the British Parliament:—"In ship building industry the United States not only compete with but in some respects excel this country." And the official records of Great Britain show that in 1860-61 the tonnage of American sea-going vessels exceeded that of Great Britain by 695,181 tons in 1860, and by 732,987 tons in 1861. "To-day this supremacy has passed to Great Britain, and our rival is rapidly securing a monopoly of the world's commerce." The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report for 1868, adverted to the fact that "while American tonnage in our foreign trade has fallen off foreign tonnage has greatly increased;" adding that "the condition of our steam marine is in a lower condition even than that of our sailing vessels." These facts he illustrated by the most alarming statistics. Mr. Hamilton A. Hill, in a recent paper prepared for the National Board of Trade, shows that the absolute decline in our foreign tonnage from 1861 to 1867 was fifty-four per cent, or nearly 1,500,000 tons, leaving it less than one-third of what in 1857 we should have been justified by past experience in estimating what it would be in 1867. Mr. Franklin W. Smith, Treasurer of the Atlantic Works in Boston, commenting on this statement, says in his pamphlet entitled "Wooden Ships Superseded by Iron," that the gross foreign steam tonnage of the United States presents a still more unfavorable contrast. The estimate of Great Britain in 1867 was 775,000, that of the United States 175,520 tons, making a difference of 599,480 tons. This difference of nearly 600,000 tons is more than the combined commercial steam tonnage of the United States and Great Britain five years ago.

The question naturally arises, Why this rapid supersedure of American by British tonnage? Mr. Smith affirms that the statistics given of the abandonment of wooden ships on the Clyde for iron, in the construction of which America can compete with Britain at far less advantage than in wood, reveal a conclusive answer. He cites a signal example of the vexatious and mortifying disadvantage of American artisans in their rivalry with British. An American house in Canton had lately sent to Boston the specifications of an iron steamer for purposes of estimate, as an order of the Shanghae Navigation Company, but was finally compelled to contract for it in England. "With natural preferences for the work of their countrymen they were compelled to expend the capital in development of British skill and the increase of British wealth, endowing thus more abundantly industrial schools for future Alabamas." While the ship yards and machine shops of America are idle, for five miles along the Clyde are heard the din and clangor of iron, under the strokes of British workmen, who are now building more ships than all the world beside. None who pass along our New York piers can fail to notice the prevalence of the British flag above our national ensign. "The British now maintain," says Mr. Smith, "one hundred and sixty-four lines of steamers to foreign countries, employing an immense fleet of ships, many of large size. Sixty-eight steamers of English nationality ply between the ports of the United States and Europe, while an American seeks in vain to return homeward by steam from a British port under the American flag." On the other hand, the instability of our revenue laws and their discriminating and partial character have combined to hasten the decline of American commerce and shipping. While, as Mr. Smith demonstrates in his interesting pamphlet, existing disabilities press heavily upon American commerce and industry, foreign nations afford all possible encouragement and protection to their marine. France and England remit the duties and taxes on materials and articles used in building and outfitting ships. Prussia, since she has represented consolidated Germany—a first class Power—is eagerly fostering her commerce and specially protecting ship building of iron.

Surely, in view of the discreditable contrast presented by the depression of commerce and ship building in the United States, it will be the duty of Congress to seek and apply some remedy for so great a national evil.

SOROSIS.—What is the matter with Sorosis, that it is getting up a hospital for itself at this early stage of its existence? A bad sign, this. Healthy youth, buoyant with exuberance of life, never dreams of the necessities of age or believes in the possibility of decay.

ONE POINT LEFT OUT.—All that was wanting to the scene in Washington around the nigger fights and bonfires was that the triumphant niggers should have eaten the man that was killed. No doubt some undertaker carried him away prematurely.

THE FIRST DIVORCE CASE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Southern papers are discussing a novelty in the shape of the first divorce case in South Carolina. The first divorce case in that State was brought up in 1861, when South Carolina attempted to dissolve her bonds of union with the United States. But Judge Uncle Samuel refused to issue a decree of separation, and the State remains pretty much as she stood *de nova*, slightly damaged by the wear and tear and expense of the trial.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1869.

Captain J. B. Creighton has been detached from the command of the Oneida and placed on waiting orders; Chief Engineer F. C. Dodo, from duty as a member of the Examing Board, and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard; First Assistant Engineer George W. White, from the Resaca, and ordered to Mare Island Navy Yard; Lieutenant Commander N. H. Farquhar has been ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS
FROM
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Irish Church Bill in the British House of Lords.

RIOTS IN PARIS.

FIGURES OF THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Defeat of the Annexation Bill in the Nova Scotia Assembly.

The Illinois Breach of Promise Case.

Verdict of $100,000 for the Lady.

ENGLAND.

The Irish Church Bill in the Lords—A Split in the Conservative Ranks Feared—The London Times on the French Elections—The Alabama Controversy.

LONDON, June 8, 1869.

The *Times* to-day refers to the fact that some of the tory peers declined to follow the policy in regard to the Irish Church bill determined upon by the majority at their meeting last Saturday, and trusts that the danger of a collision is past. The experience of the last two days reaffirms the truth that in a direct issue the Lords must allow the national will to prevail. The present aspect indicates the passage of the bill to its second reading by a small majority.

The same paper, in an article on the French elections, points to the fact that 3,500,000 Frenchmen are voting in opposition to only 4,000,000 who support the government. Whatever the relative strength of parties may be in the Corps Legislatif, this is a significant result of universal suffrage, and is bound to influence the entire policy of the French government.

The *Telegraph*, referring to the attitude of the House of Lords, says the nation only must govern the nation. To this Lord Derby and other peers assented when last year they invited the judgment of the nation on the Suspensory bill. The peers now may well accept the jurisdiction to which they appealed.

The *News* has an editorial on the Alabama controversy. It believes the storm of feeling is clearing away, and says:—"We are now about ready to deal with facts. The Americans have forgotten facts; they recollect unfriendly words, but disregard the memory of friendly deeds. Great Britain is ready to bear her own responsibility, but when charged with all the damage done to American commerce during the late war she must remind the Americans that only a small part of that damage lies at her door or will be admitted by her."

Motion for the Postponement of the Second Reading of the Irish Church Bill—Mercantile Failure.

LONDON, June 8, 1869.

In the House of Lords this evening the Earl of Harrowby gave notice that he should move that the second reading of the Irish Church Disestablishment bill be postponed six months.

Isaac Campbell, merchant, has suspended payment.

The Ascot Races.

LONDON, June 8, 1869.

The Ascot Heath races commenced to-day. The weather was fine and warm, a light breeze was blowing, and the only inconvenience was the dust. The attendance was very great and highly fashionable. The Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family were present, and were accompanied by a brilliant retinue of the nobility.

The Ascot Stakes of twenty-five sovereigns each was won by Mr. Jacques' ch. c. Bête Noire, by Marsyas, out of Leprosy, beating Ambitious, second, and Baron Rothschild's b. c. King Alfred, third. The betting at the start was 3 to 1 against Bête Noire and Ambitious and 10 to 1 against King Alfred. Thirteen ran.

The Trial Stakes of five sovereigns each, with 100 sovereigns added, resulted as follows:—

Sir J. Hawley's b. c. Vagabond, by Musjid, out of Vaga..... 1
Captain W. H. Cooper's ch. c. Fancy Boy, by Dundee, out of Whimsey..... 2
M. T. Dawson's b. f. Performer, by Adventurer, out of Olga..... 3

The betting at the start was 4 to 1 against Vagabond, 3 to 1 against Fancy Boy, and 5 to 1 against Performer. Twelve ran.

The Biennial Stakes, of ten sovereigns each, with 100 sovereigns added, for two year olds, sixty-three subscribers.

Mr. W. Bevill's b. c., by Thormanby, out of Blue Bell, by Heron..... 1
Duke of Newcastle's b. c. Mont Blanc, by Gruter, out of Lady Blanche..... 2
Mr. Hodgman's b. c., by Vidette, out of Isoloo..... 3

The betting stood 2 to 1 against Bevill's colt, 5 to 1 against Mont Blanc and 6 to 1 against Hodgman's colt. Eleven ran.

The gold vase given by her Majesty, added to a sweepstakes of twenty sovereigns each.

Mr. J. Johnstone's ch. c. Thorwaldsen, by Thormanby out of Lady Ripon..... 1
Sir J. Hawley's b. f. Morna, sister to Rosicrucian. 2
Mr. J. Cauvin's b. c. Lancer, by Carbineer out of Ballerina..... 3

Mr. Merry's br. c. St. Mungo, by St. Albans out of Crockett, started in this race, but broke down. The betting was 4 to 1 against Thorwaldsen, even on Morna, 6 to 1 against Lancer and even on St. Mungo, whose breakdown was a great disappointment. The four named only ran.

The Prince of Wales Stakes of 50 sovs. each, with 1,000 added, for three year olds.

Captain Machell's ch. c. Martyrdom (late Martyr), by St. Albans, out of Eulogy..... 1
Sir J. Hawley's br. c. Pero Gomez, by Beadsman, out of Salamanca..... 2
Count Batthyany's b. c. Typhon, by Weatherbit, out of Typee..... 3

The betting at the start was 8 to 1 against Martyrdom, even on Pero Gomez and 8 to 1 against Typhon. Five started.

The Queen's Stand Plate of 200 sovs. added to a sweepstakes for all ages, weight for age, penalties and allowances.

Lord Falmouth's b. f. Gertrude, by Saunterer, out of Queen Bertha (2 years), 96 lbs..... 1
M. Bevill's, b. h. King Victor, by Fazzoletto, out of Blue Bell, by Heron (5 years), 134 lbs..... 2
Plaudit..... 3

Ten ran. The betting before the race was 6 to 1 against King Victor, 10 to 1 against Gertrude, and 20 to 1 against Plaudit.

The Fifteenth Ascot Triennial Stakes of 10 sovereigns each, with 100 added, for fonls of 1865; colts 122 lbs., fillies 117 lbs.; the owner of the second horse to receive 10 per cent of the whole stakes; and the third to save his stake; 44 subscribers.

Mr. Cookson's ch. f. Formosa, by Buccaneer, out of Killer..... 1
Baron Rothschild's b. c. Restitution, by King Tom, out of Rosi's dam..... 2
Mr. Sutton's b. c. The Laird, by Lord of the Isles, out of Village Lass..... 3

Four ran.

FRANCE.

Additional Returns of the Elections—Disturbance in Paris—Many Persons Injured—Police Restore Quiet—A Large Number of Arrests Made.

PARIS, June 8, 1869.

The results in fifteen additional elections by ballot have been declared. Seven official and eight opposition candidates were elected. Among the successful candidates are MM. Picard, Latour and Dumoulin. Last night about twelve o'clock great crowds of people gathered in the Montmartre district. The police were obliged to use force in dispersing them, and some citizens were injured. A number of arrests were also made. The people finally retired to their homes, and quiet was restored.

A scene of disorder also occurred during the night in front of the Hotel de Ville. Many persons were injured and a large number arrested.

The total number of arrests made last night in consequence of these disturbances was 120.

The Result of the Elections by Ballot.

PARIS, June 8, 1869.

The result of the elections where the ballot was necessary to decide is as follows:—

Official candidates	21
Unofficial	1
Independent	1
Opposition	15
Unknown	17

Among the opposition candidates elected is Henri Alphonse Esquiros, the author and philosopher.

SPAIN.

Promulgation of the New Constitution Throughout the Country—Advices from Cuba.

MADRID, June 8, 1869.

The new constitution has been promulgated in all the provinces of Spain.

Perfect order prevails thoughout the country.

A telegraphic despatch has been received from Don Espinar, Acting Captain General of Cuba, countermanding previous requisitions for reinforcements. This is accepted as an indication of an improved state of affairs in the island, and gives great satisfaction.

Another Candidate for the Spanish Throne.

MADRID, June 8, 1869.

It is reported that the Duke of Genoa is now a prominent candidate for the Spanish throne.

Reading of the Regency Bill in the Cortes.

MADRID, June 8, 1869.

The Regency bill was read for the first time in the Constituent Cortes yesterday.

AUSTRIA.

The Government and the Neutrality of the Suez Canal.

VIENNA, June 8, 1869.

It is said that the Austrian government refuses to decide in the matter of the neutrality of the Suez canal without the advice and co-operation of France.

Explanations Required From the Government Regarding the Stationing of Troops.

PESTH, June 8, 1869.

The opposition party has determined to move for the withdrawal of the Hungarian troops from the provinces bordering on the River Leitha, unless the government is able to offer a satisfactory explanation of their employment there.

ITALY.

Troubles in Carniola.

FLORENCE, June 8, 1869.

There have been some quite serious disturbances at Carniola recently. No particulars are received. At last accounts order had been restored.

PRUSSIA.

Royal Visit to Bremen.

BERLIN, June 8, 1869.

King William and Count Bismarck will go to Bremen on a visit on the 13th.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Vote on the Annexation Resolution in the Nova Scotia Legislature.

HALIFAX, June 8, 1869.

In the House of Assembly last night Dr. Murray moved the annexation resolution, which was seconded by Joseph L. McDonald. The government resolved to avoid discussion on the question and to prevent a vote being taken. Seven members who were opposed to the government voted to have the question taken, but the rest of the House (twenty-six members) voted against it, thus throwing the resolution out of doors. The House will be prorogued on Thursday.

THE PEACE JUBILEE.

General Vocal Rehearsal of Five Thousand Voices Last Evening.

BOSTON, June 8, 1869.

The spokes and tire, and everything else which goes to strengthen this great "Hub of the Universe," are being sadly shattered and weakened by the incessant and almost deafening noise and jar of the rehearsals for that great National Peace Jubilee musical festival which is to come off here next week. It may truly and literally be said that "there is music in the air," for on every public thoroughfare, in every public hall, and in numerous private dwellings and general business headquarters there are primary rehearsals going on day and night; artillery, wind and string instruments, anvils and vocal combinations are heard everywhere, and there is a general and sweetening harmony of noise all around.

There was a sort of general vocal rehearsal of about 5,000 voices in the Music Hall this evening, on which occasion the versatile Jubilee Gilmore wielded the baton himself. The rehearsals were generally confined to the popular national airs, and such strains as "Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner" and the "Harp that Once Through Tara's Halls" were among those which were rendered more loudly, more sweetly and more effectively than they ever were before or ever will be again, except in the Coliseum during the five eventful days of the Jubilee. Other pieces were rehearsed with almost equal effect and with a success fully equal.

The singers in the surrounding cities and towns have had numerous association rehearsals during the past month or two, and on some evening during the present week they are going to assemble in Boston and harmonize their vocal powers into the same tone of their associates, and then on the morning preceding the inauguration of the Jubilee there is to be a general rehearsal of the whole vast chorus. Musically, financially and otherwise, then, it seems that this gigantic demonstration in honor of winding up of a great war is to be a success. Crowds and crowds are coming, if the bespeaking of hotel accommodations is any indication, and it is a pretty sure thing that the week will be made a pleasant one for all, and that when they return home there will be a heartfelt and involuntary exclamation of "Let us have Peace."

The city is fast filling up with strangers in anticipation of the peace jubilee. So great is the demand for quarters that upwards of three thousand rooms in private houses belonging to our best citizens, have been tendered the Executive Committee of the Jubilee through the bureau of accommodations.

MISSISSIPPI.

Killing of the Commander of the District by a Citizen—Split in the Republican Ranks—Call for a Conservative Republican Convention.

JACKSON, June, 8, 1869.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Joseph G. Crane, commanding the Fourth Military District, and Acting Mayor of this city, was killed to-day by E. M. Yerger, in a difficulty occasioned by an official order of the Mayor levying on the property of Yerger, in default of corporation taxes, and the affair had no reference whatever to politics. Colonel Crane entered the volunteer service from Dayton, Ohio, in 1861, and was held in high esteem by this community. Yerger is arrested and confined at the barracks.

The conservative republicans of Mississippi have issued a call for a convention on the 23d of June. The call is signed by Messrs. Jeffards, Wofford, Fisk, Field, Warner, Moorman and others. They claim to be the true exponents of Grant's policy, repudiate the Executive Committee and the organizations of the extreme radicals, insist that they are strictly in accordance with the Congressional plan, advise such course as will promote harmony and fraternal feeling between men of all sections and colors, and say, in conclusion, "we can and must all live together as friends." The call seems to be favorably received.

GEORGIA.

Arrest of Citizens of Warren County for Political difficulties.

AUGUSTA, June 8, 1869.

A letter to the *Chronicle* says the editor of the Warrenton *Clipper* and other citizens were arrested to-day at Warrenton, Warren county, at the instance of the Sheriff, who arrived there from Atlanta yesterday with two companies of infantry. The citizens are in jail and surrounded by a strong force of militia. The excitement is very great. The arrests are presumed to have grown out of political difficulties.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Presbyterian Church Reunion—American Institute of Homœopathy.

BOSTON, June 8, 1869.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Londonderry, Old School, held here to-day the basis of the reunion of the Old and New Schools, agreed upon at New York, was unanimously adopted. This Presbytery is undoubtedly the first to take action on the question.

The American Institute of Homœopathy elected the following officers, all M. D.'s:—Reuben Ludlam, of Chicago, President; D. H. Beckwith, of Cleveland, Vice President; L. T. Talbot, of Boston, General Secretary; Timothy F. Allen, of New York, Provisional Secretary, and E. M. Kellogg, of New York, Treasurer. The institute will be reported clear of debt to-morrow. One hundred and fifty-three new members were admitted. After a collation the general report on chemical medicine was read by H. D. Paine. Special reports were read on the therapeutics, gold poisoning resulting in sciatica, cerebral affections cured by lachesis, measles and gallstones.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

General Canby has appointed Major A. B. Thompson Sheriff for the city of Richmond.

James A. Wead's paper mill at Port Dickinson, near Binghamton, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Monday night. Loss $15,000; insurance $13,000.

Elizabeth Whelan, wife of an engineer on a lake steamer, was burned to death in Buffalo on Monday night by the careless use of coal oil in igniting a fire.

The base ball match between the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, and the Nationals, of Albany, yesterday, resulted in favor of the former by a score of 48 to 8.

The office of R. L. Smith, at Lysander, Onondaga county, N. Y., was entered by burglars on Monday night and robbed of over $20,000 worth of bonds, mortgages and certificates of deposit.

Edward Humphrey, alias James H. Hardin, a State Prison convict, escaped on Monday night from the Lunatic Hospital in Worcester, Mass., where he had been sent for treatment.

The citizens of Rome, N. Y., yesterday voted on the question of taking stock to the amount of $50,000 in the proposed water works for the village. The vote stood 323 for the project to 391 against it.

The Richmond (Va.) Republican City and County Convention yesterday nominated for the Legislature one negro and two white men for the Senate and seven negroes and one white man for the House.

A new trial of Dan Noble, for the robbery of the Royal Insurance Company, commenced at Elmira, N. Y., yesterday. The case is exciting great interest, the jury having failed to agree on the former trial.

At midnight of Monday a fire broke out in the paper mill at Barrytown, near Poughkeepsie, and communicated with the freight house on the dock, in which several thousand bales of hay were stored. Both buildings and their contents were destroyed. Loss $20,000; insured.

In the case of Miss Amanda Craig, of Cincinnati, vs. E. P. Sprague, of Chicago, for breach of promise of marriage, which has been on trial at Wheaton, Ill., for several days past, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff awarding her the sum of $100,000, the amount claimed by her for damages.

At a meeting of the St. Louis (Mo.) Board of Trade on Monday night papers were read showing the practicability of direct trade between St. Louis and foreign ports during a large portion of the year by light-draught propellers. The figures show that such vessels could navigate the river more cheaply than barges.

Attorney General Williamson, of Indiana, delivered his opinion yesterday that the Specific Appropriation bill passed by the Indiana House at the close of the special session of the Legislature, after the resignation of forty-two democratic members, was in accord with the requirement of the constitution and ought to be obeyed as constitutional law.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, June 8—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 92¾ for the account. United States five-twenties, 80¾. Erie Railway shares, 18¾; Illinois Centrals, 94. Railway stocks quiet.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, June 8.—Bourse firm. Rentes, 71f. 65c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, June 8.—Five-twenty bonds closed at 86¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 8—4:30 P. M.—The market closed a shade easier at the following quotations:—Middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 12d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, June 8.—The Market opened unchanged, both on the spot and afloat.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 8.—The market is dull. Flour, 21s. 6d. per bbl. for Western canal.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 8.—Bacon has advanced 6d. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, June 8—4:30 P. M.—Refined petroleum, 1s. 7d. per gallon.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, June 8.—Petroleum 48¾f. for standard white.

LIVERPOOL TRADE REPORT.—LIVERPOOL, June 8—1 P. M.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firmer at better prices.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, June 8, 1869.

The sugar market is quiet; sales were made to-day on the basis of 8¼ a 8¾ reals per arroba for No. 12 Dutch standard. Freights firm.

Exchange—On London, 12¾ a 13½ per cent premium; on Paris, par a ⅛ per cent premium; on United States, sixty days' sight, in gold, 1⅛ a 2 per cent premium; short sight, 3½ a 4½ per cent premium; sixty days' sight, in currency, 27½ a 28½ per cent discount.

CONNECTICUT DIOCESAN EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Yesterday the Episcopal Diocesan Convention for the Diocese of Connecticut commenced its session in New Haven, at Trinity church. In the forenoon a service was held at which Rev. Mr. Maxcy, of Bridgeport, preached a sermon from St. Matthew xx., 27, his subject being the Christian life objectively considered. At three o'clock in the afternoon the Convention assembled at the church, Bishop Williams presiding. There were seventy-eight parishes represented and 110 clergymen present. Rev. T. C. Woodruff, of Norwalk, and H. S. Hanford were chosen secretaries. The Bishop then read his address, from which it appeared that during the year he has visited 106 churches, chapels and missionary stations, officiated on 215 occasions, preached 152 times, delivered ninety-eight confirmations and other addresses, administered the communion thirty-six times and confirmed 1,197 persons. Ten deacons have been advanced to the priesthood, twelve clergymen have received missionary papers, three have died and fifteen have been received into the diocese. The address referred to the action taken on the subject of divorce, and hoped that such change in the laws might be made as would protect the holiness of the marriage relation. This portion of the address was referred to a special committee. The reports of the various boards of trustees were read and referred. The Committee on Canons reported the law of the Church relating to marriages was to be strictly construed, and in cases of divorce, *a vinculo matrimonii*, the clergy were to refuse to marry the guilty party. The Committee on Life Insurance reported in favor of authorizing parishes to insure the rector for the benefit of the family for the sum of $2,000. The report was ordered to be printed, so as to be considered in the next convention. After electing directors of the Missionary Society and the standing committee the Convention adjourned to Wednesday, at nine A. M. In the evening service was held and a sermon preached before the missionary society.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

An Act of Incorporation Adopted.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening at their rooms, corner of Fulton avenue and Gallatin place. The object, independent of hearing the annual report, was to pass upon an act of the Legislature giving them a charter. Mr. W. W. Wicks occupied the chair, and after the usual opening exercises Mr. Alfred Wickes stated that the terms of the various officers of the association had expired on the 18th of April last. He moved that the persons holding the offices of president and recording secretary be appointed to the offices now held by them respectively until their successors shall be elected, or otherwise superseded. Mr. William Edsall offered an amendment that all the officers be included, which was accepted, and as amended the resolution was adopted.

The annual reports were then read and accepted, after which the following resolution was presented and adopted:—

Resolved, That the charter granted by the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled "An act to incorporate the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association," passed May 8, 1863, be accepted by this association, and that we do ratify and concur in the acceptance thereof by the Board of Managers, and that W. W. Wickes, as president, and —— Wilson, as recording secretary of this association, be instructed to make and fill certificates of such acceptance by the active members of the Board of Managers of this association in pursuance of the provisions of the tenth section of said act.

A WIFE FEARFULLY BEATEN.

Yesterday an officer of the Twenty-first precinct found at No. 363 East Twenty-fourth street Hanora Carlin, who, on Thursday night last, was badly beaten by her brutal husband Jeremiah. Her face, head and neck bore severe marks of violence, as did also portions of the body. Her friends took her to Bellevue Hospital before Police Surgeon Ranney arrived at the station house. Jeremiah was arrested to await the result of the woman's injuries.

WASHINGTON.

The Late Court Martial of a Citizen in Texas.

General Butler Manufacturing Opinions.

RESULTS OF THE RIOTS.

One Negro Killed and Over Twenty Wounded.

The President to Visit the Peace Jubilee.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1869.

Business at the Executive Mansion.

Owing to the President's intention to leave Washington to-morrow evening for New York a large crowd called at the Executive Mansion to-day before the meeting of the Cabinet. Comparatively few obtained interviews of brief duration, some of which were for business and others mere courtesy. The President will attend the Boston Peace Jubilee.

Ben Butler Bullies the Attorney General.

It is said that the recent opinion of Attorney General Hoar, in the case of the Texan who killed a freedman and was tried by a court martial, was frightened out of him by General Butler. Butler, it appears, was familiar with the case, and when he was here last asked Hoar why he hesitated to decide upon it. Hoar replied that there were difficulties in the way; it was not quite clear that the military authorities had the right to take a case out of the hands of the civil courts under any circumstances. The Attorney General went on to state his objections at considerable length, when Butler suddenly interrupted him by saying, "Well, if you do not give an opinion such as I think you should give in view of the facts I will offer a resolution on the subject the first day of the next session. This thing has stood long enough. Now we want to make an example of some of those fellows in Texas." Hoar promised to give the matter his immediate attention. The next day Butler called, when the Attorney General informed him that he had taken a new view of the subject, and found the law quite clear. He would, he said, prepare an opinion sustaining the action of the court martial, which he did.

The Election Riot—Death of One of the Negro Rioters—Twenty Negroes Reported Wounded.

All was quiet along the Potomac to-day. The negro row is over. The darkies have carried the day and the entire republican ticket is elected by a majority of between 3,000 and 5,000. One of the negroes who was shot died this morning, and it is believed that another, who was severely wounded, cannot survive; but the rest, and it turns out that they were quite numerous, are in no danger. In the confusion that prevailed yesterday it was impossible to get reliable facts, and it was supposed that only half a dozen people sustained injuries. But it appears now that at least twenty were painfully wounded, though not dangerously. More were injured by bricks and stones than by gunpowder and lead. The negroes for the most part used stones in attacking the police, and some brandished knives fiercely; but there is no stabbing case reported. The ringleaders of the riot have not yet been caught, and, perhaps, will not be, for the police are evidently not anxious to hunt them up.

The Wire Pullers in Washington—Failure of Their Plans.

The committee of New Yorkers who arrived here yesterday to look after certain New York internal revenue appointments had an interview with Secretary Boutwell. From what occurred it seems to be fixed that Dutcher will not be disturbed from the Supervisorship of his district, and Richmond will, therefore, return to New York to-day a disappointed man. It seems to be settled also that Van Wyck will not be removed from the Fourth district. About the Sixth district nothing seems to be determined as yet, except that Fields will be removed. Who will be his successor no one knows. Probably the Secretary and Commissioner have not agreed between themselves.

Exaggerated Reports of Indian Hostilities.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received the following telegram from Enoch Hoag, Quaker Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Atchison, Kansas, dated June, 6:—

The reports of hostilities in Northwest Kansas are exaggerated and conflicting. Light or ten remote settlers are said to have been killed. The exposed settlements are preparing for defence. The Indians are supposed to be northern Cheyennes and Sioux.

The Santa Fe Robbery—Government Loss $100,000.

General Spinner received another despatch to-day from Santa Fé, announcing that General Getty, commanding the district; Colonel Rochester, the chief disbursing officer, and Mr. Little, receiver of public moneys, had made an examination of the robbery of the United States depository at that place, and the loss will amount to about $100,000. General Spinner says the money stolen was in notes of large dimensions, of which the Treasury Department has a complete record of the numbers, dates, &c., which facts may, in accordance with official measures, lead to the discovery of the murderer of the despositary and the robber.

Recovery of Bonds Stolen from the Beneficial Saving Society of Philadelphia.

Information has been received at the Treasury Department that the United States bonds stolen from the Beneficial Saving Society of Philadelphia, amounting to $1,000,000, have been recovered.

Sales of Gold by the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury sold $2,008,000 in gold, receiving therefor $2,778,717 in currency. The amount of gold in the Treasury is $82,000,000, and $25,000,000 in coin certificates.

Revenue Appointments.

J. A. Bridgeland was to-day appointed Internal Revenue Supervisor for Texas, vice Major Belger. A. C. Stewart was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth Missouri district.

Assayer of the Denver Branch Mint.

The President has appointed J. V. L. Schlemer, Assayer of the Branch Mint at Denver, Colorado.

The Next Census—Perplexities of the Committee.

The Sub-Census Committee is still in session in this city, and may remain here for some weeks. Thus far they have come to no determination as to the forms and character of the schedules for taking the census. The more the committee have consulted and examined into the matter the more difficult seems to be the task of arranging the preliminaries for that work. They had before them to-day, among others, Dr. Jarvis, of Boston, who has long been identified with mortality statistics, and Mr. Kennedy, late of the Census Office. Dr. Jarvis concluded his recommendations, which involved some new ideas, such as taking the physical condition of the the population and an account of their diseases, so as to represent, as he termed it, the force of the people. Mr. Kennedy followed Dr. Jarvis, and after concluding his criticisms of Dr. Hough's memorial, which were prosecuted with great severity, combining sarcasm and humor, he unexpectedly to all poured a few hot shot into Dr. Jarvis, representing that his proposed inquiries, by suggesting questions which women detested and men confined to themselves and their doctors, would entail upon the census an odium equalled by the ridicule once incurred by the efforts to obtain the number of hens' eggs laid. He also declared that everything not entirely practicable should be omitted, and the theories of visionaries should be discarded and the work be conducted with economy. His criticisms upon the various projects of schemers, which had been proposed by theorists, produced an effect perhaps never before realized in a committee room. Each member of the committee became gradually exhilarated, until an uncontrollable outbreak of boisterous mirth pervaded the listeners, except Drs. Hough and Jarvis, who seemed to think their positions rather too serious for amusement. Mr. Kennedy spared none, present or absent, in rendering apparent the ridiculous results contingent upon the recommendations of gentlemen who did not until then realize how little they knew of that of which they professed so much. Mr. Kennedy insists that the present law, including its theory of apportionment is the best, and that the schedules are based upon correct principles, only requiring partial changes to adapt them to our varied circumstances. He ridiculed the idea of a census in one day, as the work which must be the labor of 40,000 fools, as no great number of persons not especially trained could enter upon such a labor with a proper knowledge for its successful execution. The scene in the committee room was one which will not soon be forgotten by those present. The committee is employed at least five hours a day giving close attention to the subject, with an earnest desire, if not determination, to make such census arrangements as will insure to the country satisfactory results.

Discharge of Treasury Clerks.

Secretary Boutwell has reduced the clerical force in the Treasury Department and the various bureaus thereof to the exact number authorized by law. Eight clerks and a manager were removed from the First Auditor's office to-day. On the 1st of July a number of temporary clerks will be dismissed.

The Mobile Post Office.

The contest over the Mobile Post Office was closed to-day by the appointment of F. G. Brombery, vice Byron G. Pierce suspended.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—The attractive play of "Aurora Floyd" was performed at this theatre on Monday night for the first time in two years, and those who had the pleasure of witnessing it must have been highly gratified. When it is stated that Mrs. Conway performed the part of Aurora Floyd, and Mr. Conway John Mellish, commendation is unnecessary. The cast included Mr. Wm. Harris, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Aiken, Mrs. Yeomans, Howard and others, all of whom performed their parts well. There was a good house. The play was repeated last evening. To-night and to-morrow night the popular play of "School" will be repeated. On Saturday evening Mrs. Conway takes a testimonial benefit from the ladies of Brooklyn at the Academy of Music.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

The *opera bouffe* season at the Théâtre Français has terminated. It ended in a blaze of splendor on Monday night, on the occasion of the complimentary benefit to Mlle. Desclanzas. There was to have been one more *opera bouffe* performance given at this establishment on Friday evening next for the benefit of Mme. Rose-Bell, but that lady not relishing the idea of expending a certain amount of money for the necessary printing, advertising, musicians and chorus, with the doubtful prospect of getting it all back with a fair percentage, determined to forego the benefit and run no risk whatever. She may have acted wisely. French female artists have been known to do so sometimes, but we are inclined to think that had she determined to take her proposed benefit the public, with whom she was a great favorite, would have responded in a very handsome manner. But she won't have it at the price demanded, and the *opéra bouffe* season at the Français therefore closes without another solitary flourish. Some of the members of the company of the Théâtre Français depart for Europe to-day, and others follow suit on Saturday. Rose-Bell remains in this country for another year or two. We understand that Manager Grau has renounced the frothy extravagance of *opera bouffe*, if not forever more, at least for the present. Mr. Fisk, Jr., who advertises himself as the "proprietor of French opera," can henceforth have it all to himself.

The Théâtre Français reopens again on the 21st inst., for a short season of standard comedy and drama, by the company from Selwyn's theatre, Boston, which is recognized as the "Wallack's" of the Hub. The following are the names of the ladies and gentlemen comprising the company in question:—Stuart Robinson, C. H. Vandenhoff, Frederic Robinson, H. F. Daly, Harry Pearson, W. J. Le Moyne, H. Josephs, Miss Kittie Blanchard, Miss Amilie Harris, Miss Mary Gary and Miss Rose Eytinge, the latter lady being specially engaged.

This afternoon the opera bouffers from the Fifth Avenue theatre will make another descent on Brooklyn, with "La Perichole" as their battle-cry and Irma and Aujac heading the column. If New York tantalizes Brooklyn much longer in this spasmodic manner with threadbare snatches of *opera bouffe*, the haughty citizens of that prosperous city may retaliate by organizing an *opera bouffe* company of their own. Their high-toned church choirs can furnish the material necessary for manufacturing the luxury.

The Pope benedt entertainment which was given at Steinway Hall on Monday evening was a most enjoyable and specially affair. A good programme was offered and the attendance was exceedingly large. Mr. William H. Pope recited "The Raven," "Shamus O'Brien," "Sheridan's Ride," and a number of minor pieces, and was enthusiastically applauded at the conclusion of each. Mr. Pope is a good actor, a clear, forcible reader; but at times considerably mars the effect of his reading by becoming a little too stagy and stilted. This defect once remedied, he will, like wine, improve with age.

The Theatre Comique reopens for the summer on Monday evening next with the combination burlesque and pantomimic troupe now performing at Wood's Museum. The opening piece is not yet announced, but we trust it will not be "Robinson Crusoe." That unfortunate individual did not by any means prove an enjoyable acquaintance. He did not exactly suit the peculiar taste of the play-goers of New York, you know.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson does not open at Booth's theatre until the 2d of August. On next Saturday evening he closes a two weeks' engagement in Philadelphia, after which he comes to this city and takes up his residence near the Park for the delectable purpose of studying the fashions of Gotham with the view of incorporating some of the fickle goddess' fanciful waggeries in a new comedy in which he contemplates appearing at an early day.

Parepa-Rosa gave a grand concert in Baltimore last night. She will appear no more in concert this season. On Friday evening she sings in the oratorio of "The Creation" in Newark, after which she will devote her attention to perfecting her arrangements for giving a grand season of English opera at the Theâtre Français, commencing on the 15th of September.

Fisk, Jr., is fast acquiring an unenviable notoriety as a theatrical manager. When he first entered the dramatic arena the little world of the "sock and buskin" stood aghast at his audacious move and was prepared, in a measure, to see the wonderful "Wizard of Narragansett Bay" set all recognized and established laws of managerial rule and precedent at defiance. But this little world has not yet been petrified with any such marvellous trick or transformation, although it has, it is true, been somewhat astonished of late by the delectable antics recently indulged in by this great managerial Mogul, at whose august sneeze all the other managers in Gotham were expected to doff their caps and bow their lowly heads. The gorgeous "Tempest," as written by Mr. Shakspeare and produced at the Grand Opera House by Mr. Tayleure, did not exactly meet Fisk, Jr.'s fastidious approbation. It came too late in the season to produce any startling effect, and did not take the town by storm, as he intended it should. Then did the "Wizard," to calm his troubled feelings, indulge in a tempest of quite a different nature, at his gilded bandbox in Twenty-fourth street, which resulted in the discharge of three managers in quick succession at that house. Next he toyed with a polyglot opera in the "Catacombs," which slightly singed his managerial fingers and ended in a strike for wages due by both artists and musicians. Then he turned his attention to "Patrie," which was attracting good houses, when it was withdrawn in a huff and the house closed because of a squabble between Manager Tayleure and the great "Wizard." Now comes Manager Tayleure, and with him rumors of internal dissensions in the Grand Opera House and the possible occurrence of a suit between him and Fisk, with the latter as defendant. Racy developments are expected.

THE NEW YORK HERALD IN WISCONSIN.

[From the Sparta (Wis.) Eagle, June 4.]

We have the NEW YORK HERALD daily. This greatest of American newspapers is now a triple sheet of twelve pages, and often issues a quadruple sheet of sixteen pages. As a paper for news it has no rival in America, or indeed in the world. It has special correspondents wherever there are stirring events, and in the late Abyssinian war several times furnished news of Lord Napier's movements to the London press long in advance of their own despatches, either private or official, thus beating the lumbering English journals on their own ground. Indeed, the NEW YORK HERALD is in almost every part of the world synonymous with American newspaper enterprise. It has a corps of writers of unquestionable ability, and the value which we set upon it is seen in the frequent selections that we make from its columns.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.

Jacob Smith of No. 132 Allen street, seems to be a careful candidate for passage over the river Styx. Yesterday, at four o'clock P. M., when the ferryboat Morristown was in the middle of the river, he handed his card to a fellow passenger, and springing over the railing a moment later, became an inhabitant of the muddy river. Efforts were made to save him, but they were unsuccessful, and he sank to rise no more.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Anna Mitchell.

We regret to announce the death of this lady, which took place at her residence in this city on Sunday morning. Mrs. Mitchell was the mother of Miss Maggie Mitchell, the well known actress, and, although she was never before the public herself, was well known to the profession, as well as to a large circle of persons in other walks of life. She was a native of England, and at an early age came to the United States with her husband, a Mr. Lomax, the inventor of block type. Some years after his death the widow married Mr. Charles Mitchell, and of this second marriage Miss Maggie Mitchell was born. The deceased was in the sixty-fifth year of her age. She was a most estimable lady, a true Christian woman, warm-hearted and charitable. Her numerous friends and acquaintances will hear of her death with deep regret.

Surgeon John Paul Quinn, United States Navy.

A telegram from Havana announces the death at that port of this officer from yellow fever. Surgeon Quinn was a native of Vermont, and entered the naval service in May, 1861. Throughout the rebellion he served with credit, and at the time of his death had reached the position of full surgeon, ranking with lieutenant commanders. On the 14th of April last, after being on leave of absence for some time, he was ordered to the sloop-of-war Saratoga, at present attached to the Naval Academy as the apprentice ship. She is now on her annual summer cruise, and put into Havana with the yellow fever on board, Surgeon Quinn being one of the victims.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship Java will leave this port on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M. on Wednesday.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

Died.

HARTSHORNE.—On Monday evening, May 7, JOHN B. HARTSHORNE, formerly of New Jersey, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Quincy street, tenth house east of Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock. His remains will be taken to Middletown, N. J., for interment.

[For other Deaths see Eighth Page.]

A Fine Complexion.—A Beautiful and Velvet-like Skin, free from all blemishes, can be produced by BURNETT'S KALLISTON, which, unlike other cosmetics, produces a healthy action of the capillaries. For chafing of infants, musquito bites, sunburn or roughness of the skin it has no equal. For sale by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College place, and by all druggists.

A Perfect Hair Dressing.—Burnett's Cocoaine, the most perfect and the best preparation in the world for harsh and dry hair, irritation of the scalp, baldness and dandruff.

A.—Burnett's Florimel; an Exquisite Perfume resembling the fresh odors of a rare bouquet. Has no equal and is for sale by all druggists.

A.—Old Well Hotel, South Norwalk, Conn., for

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, June 8—6 P. M.

The relation of the imports to the exports as set forth in the statistics of commerce and navigation for the year 1868 shows that we have been accustomed to make too much allowance for the excess of the former over the latter. The difference last year was only forty millions of dollars. Nearly that amount of government bonds and American railway stocks were exported to Europe, so that the actual demand for specie to settle the balance of trade was comparatively small. The "bulls" in gold have made a great stir the present season over the relatively large imports, but in contrasting the figures of the imports and exports at this city it should not be forgotten that while New York is the great entrepot for foreign goods and receives nine-tenths of the imports of the whole country, the exports go from every city and town and village on the seashore between the St. Croix and Rio Grande. The cotton factor in Charleston will ship direct from that port to Europe, but will order his foreign purchases through New York. The record as preserved in the bureau at Washington shows the extensive character of the exports from other ports than New York during the year 1868. The commerce of Southern ports has not been inferior this year to last, and hence, when the time comes to strike a balance, it will be found that the fears which drove gold over 148 were aroused for speculative purposes.

The money market was more active to-day, and gold interest was paid in some rare and exceptional instances. The demand was quite irregular, however, and variously reported in different portions of the street. While some were unable to lend at seven per cent at the close of banking hours, others found difficulty in getting funds at that rate. The country demand is hardly large enough to create the present activity, and hence the suspicion of artificial influences in connection with the stock market. Commercial paper was inactive and rates had a tendency to a little wider range, the quotation being seven to nine per cent for prime double names.

Foreign exchange was active and higher at the close, the prime bankers advancing their rates to 109¾ for sixty day and to 110¾ for sight bills. The demand for the steamer revealed a scarcity of bond and commercial bills. Bond bills have been entirely absorbed, and the present equality of the quotation for five-twenties in Europe and this country prevents a further supply. The steadiness of gold is opposed to a better supply of commercial bills. The following was the range of rates:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108¾ a 109; good to prime bankers', 109¾ a 109¾; short sight, 110 a 110¾; Paris, sixty days, 5.22½ a 5.16¼; short sight, 5.16¼ a 5.13¾; Antwerp, 5.22½ a 5.16¼; Switzerland, 5.22½ a 5.16¼; Hamburg, 35¼ a 35¾; Amsterdam, 39⅝ a 40⅛; Frankfort, 39¾ a 40⅜; Bremen, 77¼ a 78½; Prussian thalers, 70¾ a 71¼.

Governments were quiet and dull. At the opening there was some realization in anticipation of activity in money, but the buyers were numerous enough to prevent a decline of more than one-quarter per cent as compared with the closing prices of yesterday. The London quotation coming 80¾ and closing 80¾, the feeling in the market improved and prices recovered their lost ground. The home investment demand for bonds is quite active and general, as usual at this season of the year, and maintains prices at figures which leave no margin for export. A calculation will show that the quotation for 62's is exactly the same in New York and London. The market closed firm, with a sudden advance upon the noon quotations, based probably upon the London mail news of an expected lowering of the English discount rate. The following were the final street prices:—United States sixes, 1881, registered, 117 a 117¼; do., coupon, 121¾ a 122; do. five-twenties, registered, 116¾ a 117¼; do. do., coupon, 1862, 122⅝ a 122¾; do. do., coupon, 1864, 117¾ a 117¾; do. do., coupon, 1865, 118¾ a 118¾; do. do., coupon, 1865, new, 119⅝ a 120; do. do., coupon, 1867, 120 a 120⅜; do. do., coupon, 1868, 119⅝ a 120; United States ten-forties, registered, 108¾ a 108¾; do. do., coupon, 109¾ a 109¾; currency bonds, 106¾ a 107.

Southern securities were disposed to yield in the presence of the greater activity in money, and the tendency was quite decided in the Tennessee new bonds, which declined to 62¾, and in the North Carolinas. The Treasurer of the State of Louisiana has given notice that the interest coupons on all Louisiana State bonds will be paid as they mature, on presentation at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana and at the Bank of America, in this city. Prices were more steady later in the day, and closed as follows:—Tennessees, ex coupon, 67 a 67⅚; do., new, 63 a 63¼; Virginias, ex coupon, 57 a 57½; do., new, 61¾ a 62; Georgia sixes, 83 a 83½; do. sevens, 96 a 96¾; North Carolinas, ex coupon, 60 a 60¼; do., new, 56 a 57; Louisiana sixes, 72 a 73; do. levee sixes, 65 a 66¾; do. do., eights, 67 a 67½; Alabama eights, 100 a 101; do. fives, 66 a 67; City of Memphis sixes, 56 a 57.

The gold market was strong, with an advance on extreme quotations from 138⅝ to 139. The rise was due to the firmer tone of the foreign exchanges and particularly to the rate for sight sterling, which is within a very small fraction of the specie shipping point. The better quotation for bonds in London reacted this advance, but ineffectually, as the home market for governments also improved and left no margin between the domestic and foreign quotation on which to make bond bills. The course of the premium is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	138⅜	2 P. M.	138¾
10:30 A. M.	138⅜	2:32 P. M.	139
11 A. M.	138⅜	2:45 P. M.	138⅞
11:30 A. M.	138⅜	3 P. M.	139
12 M.	138⅜	3:30 P. M.	138⅞
1 P. M.	138⅜	5:30 P. M.	138¾ a 138⅞
1:20 P. M.	138⅜		

The demand for cash gold was quite fair up to Clearing House time, and the rate for carrying ranged from seven to five per cent. In the afternoon the highest paid for carrying was four per cent, while a single transaction was recorded at "flat." This fact indicates a large short interest, but the Clearing House figures to-day show little desire to add to this side of the speculative movement. The disbursements of coin interest to-day were $109,455. The following is the report of the Gold Exchange Bank:—

Gold cleared	$50,591,000
Gold balances	1,910,599
Curr ncy balances	2,777,687

The stock market was very feverish and irregular. It continues in a demoralized condition after the recent successful demonstrations of the "bears," which, though directed against only two or three of the leading speculative shares, was instrumental in attracting general attention to the expanded character of the spring speculation and suggesting inquiries as to the stability of values. The speculative mind was in a retrospective mood to-day, and the stock list was run over with many a scrutinous eye in search of the se investments which were least likely to suffer should the demoralization of the market continue. Hence the irregularity so visible in the fluctuations of the market. The Vanderbilt shares were attacked with a rumor of the severe illness of Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, and New York Central fell to 188½, but reacted to 191¾ on extreme quotations. The mark et twice drooped to about the lowest quotations of yesterday, but closed with a rather cheerful feeling. Michigan Southern declined to 107¾ and Rock Island to 118⅛. The strongest stocks were Fort Wayne, which sold at 158, and Pacific Mail, which advanced as high as 83½. The weakest was Mariposa preferred, which fell to 30 from 44, which latter price was a decline from 51. The common stock could not be quoted. Two small failures of brokers' firms took place, the amount involved being the difference on a couple of thousand shares of stock. The following were the closing prices on the call at the second session of the Stock Exchange:—Cumberland, 32 a 35; Wells-Fargo Express, 31¾ a 32¾; American Express, 39½ a 39¾; Adams Express, 59; United States Express, 14¾ a 15; Quicksilver, 16 a 17; Canton, 64¾ a 65; Pacific Mail, 82½ a 82⅝; Western Union Telegraph, 40¾ a 40⅝; New York Central, 188¾ a 189; Harlem, 148 bid; do. preferred, 148 a 150; Hudson River, 157¾ a 157½; Reading, 97¼ a 97½; Alton and Terre Haute, 38 a 40; Toledo and Wabash, 74¾ a 75; do. preferred, 80 a 83; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 75¾ a 76¾; do. preferred, 86½ bid; Fort Wayne, 157¾ a 157¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 32¾ a 34; Michigan Central, 130¾ a 130½; Michigan Southern, 108¾ a 108¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 96¾ a 97; Lake Shore, 108¾ a 108¾; Rock Island, 119¾ a 119¾; Northwestern, 90¾ a 90½; do. preferred, 101¾ a 101¾; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 42¼ a 42¾; Boston Water Power, 17¾; Mariposa, 21; do. preferred, 42 a 42¾; New Jersey Central, 116¾ a 117; Morris and Essex, 92 a 92¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 125 a 125½; do. preferred, 123¾ a 123¾.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company A. L. Dennis was elected President, H. J. Southmayd Treasurer and F. W. Rankin Secretary.

The London *Economist* of May 29 intimates a possible reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount to four per cent. It says:—

The course of the discount rates this week has been gradually and steadily in the downward direction, and to judge from appearances there will be ease in the general market for some little time to come. Some weeks have now elapsed since a foreign loan of any importance has been attempted on this market, and the effect which has been produced by the higher rates offered for deposits in bringing forward supplies for employment in the discount market has been this week increased by the liberation of something over a million sterling, by the repayment of the capital of the East India Irrigation Company. The high position of the foreign exchanges again, since the advance in the market rates of discount, at the chief continental cities, has not only insured arrivals of bullion going into the bank, by which the coin and bullion according to the last return, as stated likewise from other sources, has increased by £572,291, but has brought some gold from the Continent; and no doubt the superior class of commercial paper in this market is an attraction to some capitalists of the Continent, where, for the time being, money is so plentiful and the rates considerably below our own. The Bank of England return is sufficient evidence that the demand has been only to a small extent, while if further proof is wanting it is to be found in the fact that the rates for first class paper out of doors are a a full one-quarter below the bank minimum. To-day the possibility of a move in the bank rate to four per cent has been spoken of as the basis upon which some operations have been entered into upon the stock markets, but so far the circumstance deserves but little attention.

The receipts for customs and the receipts, payments and balances at the Sub-Treasury in this city sum up as follows:—

Custom House.	*Sub-Treasury.*		
Receipts.	*Receipts.*	*Payments.*	*Balances.*
June 1... $426,000	$2,945,217	$1,367,218	$78,486,476
June 2... 408,000	1,825,405	1,845,562	78,446,519
June 3... 423,000	1,372,536	553,779	79,265,085
June 4... 278,000	2,167,720	2,115,780	79,317,024
June 7... 339,000	1,151,179	749,606	79,979,732
June 8... 855,000	2,348,169	1,821,255	80,506,696

The aggregate amount of exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending June 8, 1869, was $3,587,783.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, June 8—10:15 A. M.

$27500 US 6's, '81, c.... 121⅞
1500 US 5-20, c, '64..... 117⅛
5000 US 5-20, r, '65..... 117⅛
19000 US 5-20, c, '65..... 118⅜
5000 U S 5-20, c, '65, n.. 118⅝
1000 US 5's, 10-40, c.... 109½
55000 US 5-20, c, '65, n.. 118⅝
10000 do.....s3 119½
70000 US 5-20, c, '67.... 119¾
20000 do.....b3 119¾
1000 Tenn 6's, old, coc.. 67⅛
15000 Tenn 6's, new..... 64
10000 do..... 63¾
30000 do..... 63⅝
5000 do.....2d call 63¾
20000 do..... 63
10000 N C 6's..... 39
1000 N Car 6's, new..... 56¾
5000 Missouri 6's..... 91
50000 do..... 91¼
6000 do..... 91⅝
8000 do..... 92
5000 Mo 6's, H & St Jo iss 94
3000 Jersey City w L.... 93
3000 Mich So 2d mtge.. 94
2000 Chic & N W 1st.... 95¼
2000 Mich Cen 8's, n bs. 125
1000 Ill Cen 1st pf.... 124
2000 C & R I & Pac 7's.. 89
5000 Marietta Cin 1st m. 89
5000 Mar Tr 10's, ctfs.... 81⅛
20000 C, C & I Cent 1st.. 84
5000 Clarion 1st m..... 100½
5000 Lake Shore div bs 93
2000 St Lou & I M 1stm bs 84½
25 shs Am Exch'ge Bk 114
5 Ninth Nat Bank..... 116
5 Fourth Nat Bk..... 107½
100 Qu'kilver Min Co.... 15½
800 do..... 15¾
73 Del & Hud Canal.... 135⅝
400 Mariposa pref..... 44½
100 do..... 44¾
100 do..... 46¾
100 Mariposa 1st pref.... 61½
100 Pacific M SS Co..... 82¾
200 do..... 82
12 West U Tel.....b c 40⅝
100 Boston Water P..... 17¾
100 Adams Express..... 59¾
100 Wells-Farpo Exp..... 33
50 Am Mer U Ex..... 23
8 N Y Central RR..... 189½
21 do..... 188
500 do..... 188⅛
400 do..... 188½

$3000 Va 6's, new..... 62
2000 N Car 6's..... 60
10000 N C 6's, new..... 56¾
20000 do..... 56⅝
10000 do..... 56¾
6500 do..... 56
50000 Missouri 6's..... 92
$500 Tenn 6's, new...b c 63¾
5000 Tenn 6's, new..... 63⅝
5000 Lake Shore div bs 93
5000 Erie 4th mtg..... 82
2000 M & St P 1st..... 96
100 shs Canton Co..... 64½
500 Mariposa pref..... 43½
500 do..... 42¾
100 do.....b30 43
300 do..... 42
700 do..... 42½
300 Pac M SS Co..... 83
200 do..... 82⅝
100 do..... 82⅝
100 do..... 82⅝
5 do.....bet c 83
200 West U Tel..... 41
200 do..... 40⅞
200 Boston Water P'r.... 17⅜
200 do..... 17
100 do.....b30 17
500 Adams Express..... 59¾
100 N Y Cen RR..... 189⅝
200 do..... 189½
200 do..... 189¾
500 do..... 189⅝
200 Hud Riv RR..... 157½
500 do..... 157¾

12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

1000 Tenn 6's, new..... 64
10000 do..... 63¾
5000 do.....2d call 63¾
20000 do..... 63
10000 N C 6's, new..... 56¾
6500 do..... 56
50000 Missouri 6's..... 92
$500 Tenn 6's, new...b c 63¾
5000 Tenn 6's, new..... 63⅝
5000 Lake Shore div bs 93
5000 Erie 4th mtg..... 82
2000 M & St P 1st..... 96
100 shs Canton Co..... 64½
500 Mariposa pref..... 43½
500 do..... 42¾
100 do.....b30 43
300 do..... 42
700 do..... 42½
300 Pac M SS Co..... 83
200 do..... 82⅝
100 do..... 82⅝
100 do..... 82⅝
5 do.....bet c 83
200 West U Tel..... 41
200 do..... 40⅞
200 Boston Water P'r.... 17⅜
200 do..... 17
100 do.....b30 17
500 Adams Express..... 59¾
100 N Y Cen RR..... 189⅝
200 do..... 189½
200 do..... 189¾
500 do..... 189⅝
200 Hud Riv RR..... 157½
500 do..... 157¾

One o'Clock P. M.

100 shs Hud River RR... 157⅝
1400 Reading RR..... 97⅜
100 Mich Southern..... 107¾
100 do..... 108
500 do..... 107⅝
300 do..... 107⅞
100 do..... 107⅞
400 Reading RR..... 97⅜
2000 do..... 97⅝
1000 do..... 97⅝
200 Mich Southern RR.. 108
200 Clev & Pitts RR..... 97¼
200 do..... 97⅜
1000 do..... 97
600 C & N W RR..... 90¾
200 do.....b30 90¾
200 do..... 90¾
200 Chic & N W pref.... 101¾
200 Chicago & R I RR.... 119½
300 do..... 119⅝
500 do..... 119⅝
500 do..... 119⅝
300 Mil & St Paul RR.... 75¾
200 do..... 75⅝
300 do..... 75¾
35 C, C, Chi & I RR..... 84
200 N J Central RR..... 116¾
80 do..... 116⅝
50 do..... 116⅝
300 Mil & St P pref..... 86
100 P, Ft W & Chi RR.... 157¾
500 Ohio & Miss RR..... 33¾
150 Han & St Jo RR..... 38¾
200 H & St Jo pref..... 82½
200 C & I C RR..... 42¼

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

Mariposa pf....	29¾ a 30¾	Ft Wayne.....	157⅝ a 158
Pacific Mail....	82⅝ a 83	Ohio & Miss....	33⅜ a 34
West Un Tel....	41⅛ a 41¾	Mich Southern..	108⅛ a 109
N Y Central....	189⅛ a 189⅜	Pittsburg.....	97 a 97⅛
Erie.....	29¼ a 29⅜	Rock Island....	119¼ a 120
Reading.....	98¼ a 98⅜	Northwestern..	90¾ a 91
St Paul.....	76 a 76¼	Northwestern pf	103 a 103¾

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, June 8—6 P. M.

BEESWAX continued to rule dull but steady at 46c. a 48c.

COTTON.—The market was fairly active, the demand being principally from spinners, and prices advanced ¼c. a ⅛c. per lb., as will be seen by reference to our quotations subjoined. The sales were 3,274 bales (including 731 to arrive), of which 2,843 were for spinning, 870 on speculation and 61 for export. For future delivery there were sales of 100 bales ow middling, for July, at 29¾c., and 100 do., for September, at 29c. Annexed are the current quotations:—

	Uplands and Florida.	*Mobile and Memphis.*	*New Orleans and Texas.*
Ordinary	25½	26¾	27
Good ordinary	28⅝	29¾	29
Low middling	30¾	30⅝	31
Middling	31¾	31⅝	32
Good middling	32½	32⅝	34

COPPER.—For all kinds ingot the market was dull and lower, closing at 22¾c. a 23½c. We heard of no important sales.

COOPERAGE STOCK.—The market for all kinds was quiet, but former prices prevailed, viz:—Sugar shooks, 28 inch heads, $8 a $8 15; sugar shooks, 36 inch heads, $2 60 a $2 80; molasses do., 32 inch do. do., $2 60 a $2 80; rum do., $5 80; box do., $80; pipe do., $6 50 a $7; green hoops 14 feet, $45 a $50, and do., 12 feet, $40 a $45.

CANDLES.—The demand was confined to small lots at 18c. a 23c. for Western and city adamantine, 48c. for sperm, and 58c. for patent.

COCOA was dull and prices were nominal at 10½c. a 10¾c., gold, for Guayaquil in bond, and 27c. a 30c. do. for Maracaibo do.

COFFEE.—For Rio the market was quiet and we heard of no sales, though prices were steady at former quotations. The movement in Java yesterday was large, the demand being stimulated by the decidedly favorable reports from Holland. The sales were 12,000 mats eiditorneo and New Orleans, and several thousand to arrive, on private terms, but at full prices, the market closing with holders asking 24¾c. a 25c., gold, duty paid, on the latter price for small lots. Other descriptions were quiet. We append the current quotations:—Rio—Ordin ary cargoes, 13¾c. a 14c.; fair do., 14¾c. a 15c.; good do., 15¾c. a 16¼c.; prime do., 16¾c. a 17c.; extremes for lots, 13½c. a 17¾c.; Ceylon, 17¾c. a 20c.; Costa Rica, Manilla and Mexican, 16c. a 18c.; Java, 24½c. a 25c.; Jamaica, 14½c. a 15c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 17¾c.; Maracaibo, 15¾c. a 19c.; St. Domingo, 15c. a 15¾c.—all gold, duty paid. Messrs. William Scott & Sons made the stock Rio to-day as follows:—126,556 bags in New York, 40,000 in Baltimore, 23,200 in New Orleans, 10,200 in Mobile and 2,500 in Boston.

CORDAGE.—Manilla was quiet, but steady, at 24c. a 25c.

DYEWOODS.—The market was unchanged. All kinds were dull and nominal except logwood, which was scarce and quoted firm at 35c., currency, for St. Domingo and $27, gold, for Jamaica.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts 7,755 bbls. flour, 22,615 bushels wheat, 41,921 do. corn and 24,664 do. oats. The flour market was very dull and nearly all grades were heavy and in some cases sales were made at 5c. a 10c. below yesterday's prices. The decline was not general, however, so that we make no change in our quotations. California flour was still dull and nominal. The sales were about 7,500 bbls. Southern flour was also dull and nominal at previous quotations. The sales were 400 bbls. Rye flour was more sought after, but prices were more in buyers' favor. Sales, 375 bbls. Corn meal was dull and nominal. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 25 a $5 00
Superfine State	5 00 a 5 50
Extra State	6 00 a 6 25
Choice do	6 25 a 6 50
Superfine Western	5 00 a 5 50
Extra Western	5 75 a 6 25
Extra Minnesota	6 00 a 7 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 00 a 6 50
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00 a 8 50
St. Louis low extra	7 00 a 7 50
St. Louis straight extra	7 50 a 8 00
St. Louis choice double extra	8 50 a 9 50
St. Louis choice family	10 00 a 11 00
Southern choice and family	9 00 a 11 50
Southern superfine and extra	5 50 a 8 00
California flour (sacks and bbls)	6 25 a 9 50
Rye flour	4 25 a 6 50
Corn meal, city	4 25 a 4 50
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 00 a 4 75
Corn meal, other	4 25 a 4 35

—Wheat was quiet in the absence of offerings, but the market ruled firm, and the sales were at full prices. The sales comprised 20,000 bushels at $1 43 for No. 2 Spring to arrive, $1 43 for do. afloat, $1 42 a $1 43 for do. arrive, $1 46 for No. 1 do. afloat, $1 46 for do. to arrive, $1 70 a $1 80 for white Michigan and Genesee, $1 70 for white California and $1 43 for red Western. Corn was firmer, but closed quiet. The sales were about 95,000 bushels at 72c. a 80c. for unsound new mixed, 83c. a 87c. for fair to very dry do. via canal, 84c. a 87c. for very choice do. per railroad, 88c. a 90c. for white, 85c. for old mixed in store and $1 05 for white Southern. Oats were firm, with sales of 30,000 bushels at 61c. afloat, closing at 61c. bid and 62c. asked. Rye was dull, with small sales Western at $1 20. Both barley and barley malt continued to rule dull and nominal.

FISH.—Dry cod were in fair supply and the demand being quiet, the market was heavy at $7 50 for George's and about 500 quintals were sold at that price. In mackerel the business was light; prices, however, were quite steady, with light arrivals; the sales comprised 150 bbls. at $10 for large No. 3's, $8 for medium do., $29 for No. 1 bay, $27 a $27 50 for No. 1 shore, and $19 a $18 50 for No. 2 do. Smoked herring were quiet at 35c. a 40c. for sealed and 28c. for No. 1; we heard of no sales beyond those published in our last report. Pickled fish were dull at $7 50 for cod and $4 a $4 50 for haddock. Labrador and Eastport herring were quoted nominally at $4 a $7 per bbl.

FREIGHTS.—The market was quiet, the offerings being light and rates were heavy, particularly for grain. The chartering business was still quiet. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 15,000 bushels wheat at 8d., 50 tons oil cake at 15s., and per steamer, 20,000 bushels grain at 5-16d. or 6d., 150 bales cotton at ½d., 8,000 boxes cheese at 30s., 100 boxes bacon at 25s. and 25 tons heavy goods at 25s. To London, per steamer, 50 bales hops on private terms. To Havre, per steamer, 60 bales cotton at ⅝c. To Hamburg, per steamer, 200 bags coffee at private terms. To Glasgow, 75,000 bushels wheat on ship's account. To Rotterdam, 150 tons measurement goods at 25s. The charters were:—A North German bark (now in Galveston) from Mexico to a direct port on the Continent with mahogany at 60s. per ton; a North German bark, 600 tons register, to lay on the berth, for Rotterdam, with 200,000 feet lumber, 201 tons, to Trieste, with rosin at 60s., and tobacco at 85s.; a North German bark, 700 tons, with 2,000 bbls. petroleum at 2s. 9d.; one with 2,300 bbls. do., to Havre or Dunkirk, at 4s. 4½d.; a British bark, 818 tons, from Annapolis to Nova Scotia, thence to the River Plate, with lumber, at $17; a North German brig to the West Indies and back, at $1,400, gold; and an American brig, to load at the South, with 200,000 feet lumber, for Rio, on private terms.

GUNNIES.—Bags were quoted 16½c. a 17c., without sales. Of cloth 60 bales were sold at 17c., gold, duty paid.

HOPS.—The market was dull, as it has been for a long time past, the demand being almost exclusively confined to the immediate wants of consumers. Prices were heavy at 6c. a 15c., for inferior to choice grades, the sales being about 50 bales.

HEMP was dull, and we heard of no sales. Prices were nominally 12½c. a 13c., gold, for Manila; 4c. a 5c., do., for jute; 10c. a 10¾c., do., for Sisal, and 8c. a 8¾c., do., for Tampico, in bond.

HIDES.—There prevailed a moderately active demand at the following prices:—Shipping, 60c.; retail lots, 62c. a $1 15. Long rye straw, $1 a $1 10, and short do., 90c. a 95c.

HIDES.—The market was moderately active, and prices were quite firm at the following quotations:—Buenos Ayres, 25 a 27 lbs., 21c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 26 a 28 lbs., 21c., Montevideo, 24 a 26 lbs., 21c. a 21¼c.; Cordovas, 24 a 26 lbs., 20c.; Rio Grandes, 20 a 22 lbs., 21c.; Orinoco, 21 a 23 lbs., 20½c. a 21c.; California, 22 a 25 lbs., 15½c. a 16c.; Central America, 18 a 21 lbs., 18c. a 19c.; Matamoras and Mexican, 22 a 24 lbs., 16c. a 17c.; Vera Cruz, 18 a 19 lbs., 18c. a 19c.; Tamuico, 20 a 22 lbs., 18c. a 18½c. Total stock hides June 8, 1869, 136,000; corresponding date last year, 151,200.

IRON.—For Scotch pig the market was without activity, the demand being confined to small lots; previous prices, however, prevailed. The sales were 100 tons Eglinton at $40, 50 do. Gartsherrie at $43, and 50 do. Glengarnock on private terms. American was very quiet, business being restricted by the light offerings, and the market was very firm at $41 a $42 for No. 1, and $38 a $39 for No. 2; several of the furnaces have been compelled to blow out in consequence of the coal strike. The sales were 150 tons Gray Forge and 200 do. No. 1 American on private terms. Rails continued in request, and 2,000 tons English were disposed of on private terms; American were quoted at $74 a $75, currency, and English at $55 a $55 50, gold. Refined bar was steady at $95 a $99.

LEATHER.—The market for hemlock sole exhibited a fair degree of activity, the demand being entirely from manufacturers, and prices continued to rule firm. The receipts are decreasing, and the stock is only moderate. Oak was steady, with a fair inquiry, while rough was dull, but unchanged. We quote:—

	Hemlock.			
	B. Ayres & R. Grande.	*California.*	*Orinoco, &c.*	
Light	30c. a 31½c.	30c. a 31½c.	29c. a 30c.	
Middle	30c. a 31½c.	30c. a 31½c.	29c. a 30c.	
Heavy	26½c. a 28c.	26c. a 27c.	25c. a 26c.	
Good damaged	25c. a 26c.	25c. a 26½c.	24c. a 25c.	
Poor damaged, all kinds	20c. a 23c.; rough light, 27c. a 40c.; middle and heavy, 35c. a 38c.			

	Oak.		
	Slaughter.	*Crops.*	*Rough.*
Light	38c. a 42c.	42c. a 45c.	41c. a 44c.
Middle	38c. a 45c.	42c. a 46c.	38c. a 42c.
Heavy	40c. a 46c.	42c. a 44c.	38c. a 45c.
Bellies, 22c. a 24c.			

LEAD was quiet but steady at $6 30 a $6 55, gold, for ordinary foreign. At the latter price 20 tons Spanish were disposed of. Bar was quoted 10½c., and sheet and pipe 12c.

MOLASSES.—The market was still dull, but firmer prices prevailed for all grades. We heard of no sales of moment. We quote:—

	New Crop.
Cuba centrifugal and mixed	40c. a 42c.
Cuba clayed	51c. a 53c.
Cuba muscovado, refining grades	53c. a 57c.
Cuba muscovado, grocery grades	58c. a 62c.
Porto Rico	60c. a 62½c.
New Orleans	72c. a 85c.
Demerara	55c. a 70c.
Barbados	60c. a 65c.

NAVAL STORES.—The demand for spirits of turpentine was fairly active, but the offerings were liberal, and prices receded about ½c. per gallon, though lots to arrive commanded former figures. The sales were 275 bbls. at 44½c. a 45c., chiefly at 44¾c. (200 do. (to arrive) at 44½c., the market closing at 44½c. a 45¼c. for merchantable and shipping lots. Rosin—The low grades were a trifle more sought after, but at lower prices, while the other grades were dull and heavy in price. The sales were 1,000 bbls. good strained at $2 25; 200 do. common do. at $2 30 and 175 do. No. 2 at $2 50 a $2 65. We quote:—Strained, $2 30 a $2 37½; No. 2, $2 50 a $2 75; No. 1, $3 a $4 25; pale, $4 50 a $5 50; extra do., $6 a $7 50; and window glass, $8 a $9. Of crude turpentine 20 bbls. were sold at $4 25. Tar was dull and heavy, at $3 12½ a $3 25 for Wilmington and $2 50 a $2 75 for Washington.

OIL CAKE.—Western was dull and nominal at $50.

OILS.—Fish were dull but quite steady in value, menhaden being quoted 75c. a 77c.; crude whale, 81 02½; bleached winter do., $1 11 a $1 15; crude sperm, $1 95; and new bleached do., $2 a $2 05. Sales 500 bbls. crude whale in New London on private terms. Olive was dull and nominal at $1 45 a $1 50. Lard was quoted at $1 45 a $1 50, with sales of 75 bbls. spring and winter within the range. Linseed was dull and irregular; crushers' prices were $1 04 a $1 06, in casks.

PETROLEUM.—The market for both crude and refined was characterized by extreme dulness and depression; the former was offered freely, and the refined was quiet at the close at 16c. a 16¾c., which prices are ½c. a 1c. below those current yesterday afternoon. Crude, in bbls., was offered at 22c., but there were no buyers at that price. For refined the market opened dull, though firm, at 22½c. a 23¼c., but subsequently became weak and declined ½c. a ¾c., closing at 22c. for standard white, with, however, the generality of sellers offering separately at that figure. The sales were 3,500 bbls. for June at 22c. a 23¾c., and 950 cases in tins, part at 38c. Naphtha was dull and prices were entirely nominal. In Philadelphia the busines was comparatively light and the market closed at prices ½c. below those current yesterday. The sales were 4,000 bbls. for June at 20¾c., closing at about 21c., 5,000 do. for June and July at 22¾c., and 6,000 do. from July to December at 23c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 3 bbls. pork, 112 packages cut meats and 115 do. beef. The market for pork was quiet, there being but little demand, but prices were maintained. In small lots, 700 bbls. were sold at $31 75 a $32 for new mess, closing at about $31 75 a $32; $31 37½ for old do.; $34 62½ for clear, and $30 for city mess. We heard of no sales for future delivery. Live hogs were quoted at 8½c. a 9¼c., with arrivals of 1,320 head. Beef was quiet; the sales were 75 bbls., at $10 a $14 for plain mess and $17 a $18 for extra do. Pierce beef continued to rule dull and nominal at $20 a $25 for prime mess and $26 a $21 for India do. Beef hams were also dull and prices were weak for the low grades. Sales 75 bbls. at $20 a $31 50. Bacon was in light stock and held at firmer prices; we heard of no sales. For cut meats there was a fair inquiry at prices not differing materially from those current yesterday. Sales 275 packages, at 12½c. a 13¾c. for shoulders, 15¾c. for smoked do., 16¾c. a 19¾c. for pickled hams, and 18c. a 19½c. for smoked and basoed do. The lard market, though quiet, was steady; 350 packages were sold at 17½c. a 19¾c. for No. 1 to prime steam and kettle rendered. For butter only a moderately active demand prevailed, and the receipts being liberal, the market was heavy. Cheese was only moderately dealt in, and with increasing receipts and the accumulating stock prices were heavy at our quotations. We quote:—

NEW CROP BUTTER.	
State firkins, full yellow	per lb 36c. a 37c.
State firkins, light colored	33c. a 35c.
Western reserve firkins, full yellow	32c. a 33c.
State, half firkins tubs, good to extra	35c. a 37c.
State, Welsh tubs, good to prime	34c. a 36c.
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, good to extra	35c. a 38c.
Western tubs, fair to good	26c. a 30c.
State and Western, common	22c. a 25c.
NEW CROP CHEESE.	
Factories, extra	21c. a 22c.
Factories, fair to good	16c. a 20c.
Factories, common	9c. a 15c.
Factories, skimmed	6c. a 12c.
Farm dairies, extra	19c. a 20c.
Farm dairies, fair to good	16c. a 18c.

RICE.—Carolina was in improved demand, and sales were made of 125 tierces at 8½c. a 9c. for common to prime.

SEEDS.—For good there prevailed an active demand at full figures, the sales being 510 bales Curacoa, 17 do. tanned goat skins on private terms. Deer were quiet; sales of 900 lbs. Para, and 2,500 do. Central American on private terms. We quote:—Goat—Tampico, 55c. a 57½c. per lb., gold; Matamoras, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 60c. a 65½c.; Buenos Ayres, 45c. a 52½c., currency; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 60c.; Cape, 47½c. a 52½c. Deer—Honduras, 44c. per lb., gold; Vera Cruz, 43c. a 45c.; Central American, 45c.; San Juan, 38c. a 40c.; Sisal, 44c. a 46c.; Augustine, 39c. a 31c.; Para, 44c. a 45c.

SALT.—The market was only moderately active, and with an increased stock prices were a shade lower in some cases. Jobbing lots from store were selling at the following prices:—Ashton's, $3 75 a $3 85 per sack; Marshall's and Worthington's, $3 70 a $3 80; Higgins', $3 15 a $3 25; ground, $1 90 a $2; Lyons', Dean's &c., $2 60 a $2 70, and Turks Island, 50c. a 55c. per bushel.

SEEDS.—For all kinds of grass the demand was light and we heard of no sales; prices were nominally 13c. a 14c. for clover, $4 for timothy, and $2 60 a $2 65 for rough flax. Linseed was dull and nominal at $2 15, gold, duty paid.

STARCH.—Kentucky was held more firmly, but business was very light. About 10,000 lbs. were sold at 13¾c. a 19½c. in bbls. and tierces; some holders demanded 19¾c. for choice in tierces.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was less active, though a fair business was consummated and prices were steady at yesterday's quotations. Sales 3,000 hhds. (chiefly for refining) at 11¾c. a 15c. for Cuba—the latter price for choice—and 12c. a 13½c. for Porto Rico; also 235 boxes, part at 11c. Refined was in improved demand and prices were higher in some cases, the market closing strong at 15¾c. for hard, 14¾c. a 14¾c. for soft white, 13¾c. a 14c. for yellow and 14¾c. a 12¾c. for extra C. We quote:—Cuba—Refining to common refining, 10¾c. a 11¼c.; fair do., 11½c.; good do., 11¾c.; fair to good grocery, 12c. a 12½c.; prime to choice do., 12½c. a 13c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 10¾c. a 12¼c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 10c. a 11¾c.; melado, 6c. a 9c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 11¾c. a 12c.; do., Nos. 10 to 12, 12¾c. a 12¾c.; do., Nos. 13 to 15, 13c. a 13½c.; do., Nos. 16 to 18, 13¾c. a 14¼c.; do., Nos. 19 to 20, 14¾c. a 15c.; do., white, 14½c. a 15¾c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 11¾c. a 12c.; grocery grades, 12¾c. a 13¾c.

SPELTER.—Silesian was dull and nominal at 6¾c. a 6¾c., gold.

SPERMACETI.—Refined was steady at 46c.

TALLOW.—The demand was more active and the market was firm. Sales 160,000 lbs. at 11¾c. a 11¾c.

TIN.—Pig was dull and lower, especially for Straits, which were quoted 36c. a 37c., gold. Banca was quoted 34c., gold, and English 36c. do. Sales were reported of 75 pigs Straits at 36¾c., and in Boston 500 do. at 36c. Plates were dull and prices were nominally $8 60 a $8 62½, gold, for I. C. charcoal; $6 75 a $7 50 do. for I. C. coke, $8 12½ a $8

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William. 250 rooms; accommodate gentlemen only; 50c. to 90c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1 EAST HOUSTON STREET, ONE DOOR EAST OF Broadway.—Furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen only. Rooms $3 to $6 per week, half of hotel prices.

1 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—PLEASANT Rooms, suitable for both families and single gentlemen, with good table; an exceedingly desirable summer location. Day boarders also accommodated.

1 BLOCK FROM WASHINGTON PARK.—A FURnished Front Room, with Board, to a gentleman and wife, $16; a Room for two persons, $14; single Room, $7. 195 Macdougal street.

2 OR 3 FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH Rooms and good Board, also single gentlemen, at 176 Bleecker street.

2D DOOR WEST OF SULLIVAN STREET, NO. 172 Bleecker street.—Cool, pleasant Rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with good Board, $7 to $12 per week.

3 EAST THIRTIETH STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms to let, with or without Board. References exchanged.

4 EAST FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and Bowery.—A gentleman and wife, also two young men, can be accommodated with good Board and pleasant Rooms, at moderate terms.

5TH AVENUE (NO 72).—TO LET, ROOMS, SINGLY OR en suite, with or without Board; house strictly first class.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 70, CORNER THIRTEENTH street.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, for families or single gentlemen, with first class Board. Transient parties accommodated.

5 CHARLTON STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH Board, for gentlemen; house first class and very convenient to business, and terms moderate.

11 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen, in a private family. References required.

13 BOND STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, to gentlemen only; no meals. Hall Rooms, suits of Rooms and double Rooms at reasonable prices.

14 VARICK PLACE, NEAR BLEECKER STREET, west of Broadway.—A pleasant Room, with first class Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also a single Room.

18 MACDOUGAL STREET.—A LARGE BACK PARlor on first floor and small Room on third floor, to let, separately or together, with or without Board; private family.

18 AND 20 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR NEW YORK Hotel.—Large, airy Rooms, singly or en suite, to rent, with first class Board; front Hall Rooms on the second floor for gentlemen.

18 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, FIRST HOUSE east of Broadway.—A few large, airy Rooms will be rented, together or separately, with Board, at moderate rates.

19 WEST TENTH STREET.—A LARGE, DELIGHTful front Room on third floor, with first class Board; also Room on fourth floor; summer rates.

22D STREET.—GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMAN AND wife will find handsomely furnished Rooms, with excellent Board, in a first class house; terms low. 224 West Twenty-second street.

23 FIFTH AVENUE.—GENTLEMEN'S ROOMS, WITH or without board; summer terms; location unexceptionable; references required.

25 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—A Room to let for single gentlemen, with first class Board.

26 CLINTON PLACE.—SUIT OF FRONT ROOMS, ON second floor, neatly furnished, with first class Board, for gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also single Rooms.

30 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEARLY OPposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Delightful airy Rooms furnished en suite or singly, for families or gentlemen, with Board; references required.

32 JANE STREET, NEAR FOURTH STREET.—A few handsomely furnished Rooms, to man and wife or single gentlemen, with or without excellent Board, with use of parlor.

34 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR MADIson square.—Suits of Rooms and single Rooms, well furnished, for gentlemen, without board, in a first class house; choice location.

36 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—ROOMS FOR gentlemen, without board, handsomely furnished. References.

38 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, SECOND BROWN 38 stone house from Fourth street.—Elegantly furnished Suit of Rooms to let, with first class Board, in a private family; house and location first class.

40 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE THE WESTMINSTER Hotel.—Furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen of the highest respectability.

44 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, IN A private family, several finely furnished Rooms, with or without Board. References exchanged.

44 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—DESIRABLE HANDsomely furnished Rooms for a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen, with or without Board; references required.

45 TENTH STREET (BREVOORT PLACE), SEVEN doors west of Broadway.—One second and one third story Room, elegantly furnished; modern conveniences; reasonable price to permanent parties. References.

45 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—HANDSOME45 ly furnished Rooms, en suite or singly; house first class; dinner at six o'clock.

46 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—TO LET, LARGE AIRY and elegantly furnished Rooms, en suite or single; gas and bath; for gentlemen only.

48 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or three gentlemen, with furnished Rooms and Board. References required.

49 SEVENTH STREET.—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT Rooms, with all modern improvements, suitable for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen, with first class Board. References.

50 NINTH STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY.—A private family offers a Suit of Rooms on second floor, furnished, with full Board.

51 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—A SMALL FAMILY HAS a few neatly furnished Rooms to rent, in suits or singly.

52 VANDAM STREET.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, $6 per week, where there are no other boarders.

53 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, with first class Board, to let. Summer prices.

65 DOWNING STREET, FOUR DOORS FROM SIXTH avenue cars.—Two large square Rooms, with Board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

69 IRVING PLACE, NEAR GRAMERCY PARK.—Very elegant Rooms, singly or en suite, with or without Board. Private table if desired. References.

70 (OLD NO.) WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—AN elegant suit of Rooms, very desirable for a party of three or four, to let, with Board. Terms reasonable.

72 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—A square Room to rent, with Board, to two persons, at summer prices; house complete, with all modern conveniences. Reference.

77 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—AN AMERICAN family has furnished Rooms, en suite and singly, to let, with Board; terms reasonable, for the summer.

88 AMITY STREET.—LARGE, COOL, FURNISHED Rooms, for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen; also a splendid Second Floor, unfurnished.

89 PERRY ST., BETWEEN HUDSON AND BLEECKer, second floor.—A young girl to do up stairs work and to take of children, or do light housework; best city reference.

94 MACDOUGAL STREET, ST. CLEMENT'S PLACE.—A pleasant front hall Room to let, to a gentleman, with Board; terms moderate. References exchanged.

100 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.—COTTAGE, with lawn on Fourth avenue; delightful Apartments for the summer, with or without Board, at reasonable prices.

104 BLOOMFIELD STREET, HOBOKEN.—ROOMS for gentlemen, with or without Board.

105 CLINTON PLACE, EIGHTH STREET, BEtween Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Elegantly furnished second Floor, singly or en suite, with first class Board; also two single Rooms for gentlemen.

107 LEROY STREET.—A LARGE, NEATLY FURnished front Room on second floor to let, with or without Board, in a strictly private family; house has all modern improvements.

108 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWELFTH STREET.—A handsome large Room, also a nice small Room, with first class Board and reasonable charges.

111 EAST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Elegant Apartments to let, in a private family, consisting of a gentleman, wife and son.

114 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.—PLEASANT Rooms and good Board will be furnished by a private family to those desirous of board, in a first class neighborhood.

119 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET (MURRAY Hill).—Nice, cool Rooms, for gentlemen and wives or gentlemen rooming together, with first class Board; baths, closets, &c.; best references.

124 EAST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board. Terms $10 to $18.

124 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Desirable and newly furnished Rooms, with or without Board, for families or gentlemen. References exchanged.

124 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, without board, in a private family.

128 AND 149 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR Sixth avenue.—To let, with first class Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, Rooms on second and third floors; gentlemen who are obliged to stay in the city during the summer months will find this a desirable location.

130 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, FEW DOORS west of Sixth avenue.—To let, well furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; delightful location; terms moderate.

130 EAST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN THIRD and Fourth avenues.—A private family will let a nicely furnished Room to a gentleman; water, &c.; breakfast if desired; references.

137 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET (GRAMERCY Park).—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board, to families or single gentlemen; references required.

138 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, SECOND BROWN stone house east of Irving place.—Large, pleasant Rooms on first and second floor, with Board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; references.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

140 SECOND AVENUE.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished front Room on second floor to let, with Board, to a gentleman and his wife; also Rooms for single gentlemen. References given and required.

143 FORTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN THIRD and Lexington avenues.—Pleasant furnished Rooms, with Board, in a brown stone House, pleasantly located; family private; terms low.

143 FOURTH AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRTEENTH and Fourteenth streets, five doors from Union square.—Now nicely furnished Rooms to let.

154 LAURENS STREET, THREE DOORS FROM Houston street.—To let, with or without Board, furnished Parlors, Rooms and Bedrooms, large and airy, with gas, baths and modern improvements; suitable for families or gentlemen or ladies.

170 FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER TWENTY-SECOND street.—Very handsome, newly furnished Rooms to rent; all modern improvements and first class attendance.

194 VARICK STREET.—A MAN AND WIFE, OR A couple of young gentlemen can be accommodated with Board in a small private family (front parlor), by applying to Mrs. MARSAC. Call for two days.

200 CLINTON STREET, CORNER EAST BROADway.—A few respectable young men can be accommodated in a respectable and healthy locality with comfortable Board at from $5 to $5 50 per week.

205 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET.—PLEASANT Rooms, good table, in private family; terms moderate; forty minutes from city, three from depot. Apply to Mrs. FIRMIN.

226 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—WELL FURnished Rooms, on second and third floors, to let, with or without Board; houses of modern improvements; location good; rooms large and airy; terms low. Call for three days.

234, 236, 239 AND 240 FOURTH AVENUE, AND 49 East Nineteenth street, will be open during the summer; rooms to families, with or without private Table, and to gentlemen with or without Board.

246 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.—NICELY FURnished Room, second floor, for one or two gentlemen. Call through week.

260 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—TO LET, with Board, a large Room and Bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

261 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, with or without Board. Call for three days.

273 FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-NINTH and Thirtieth streets, an elegantly furnished second and third Floor to rent, with first class Board, to families or single gentlemen, at moderate prices; house, location and all appointments unexceptionable. Best references given and required.

275 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Large, airy, newly furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, with modern conveniences, with full or partial Board.

281 HUDSON STREET, NEAR SPRING.—A LARGE, pleasant front Room to let, also small Rooms, with or without Board.

300 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, CORNER OF Eighth avenue.—A man and his wife and a few single gentlemen can have good Board and Rooms.

306 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, ONE DOOR east of Second avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Price moderate.

309 WEST FIFTY-SECOND STREET.—TWO LARGE Rooms, nicely furnished, in a brown stone house, with all the modern improvements, with or without Board; private family.

326 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—LARGE PLEASant Room, with closets, hot and cold water, &c., suitable for two persons; also a single Room to let, with Board; terms moderate.

344 SECOND AVENUE, CORNER OF TWENTIETH street.—Nice, light Rooms, second floor, in suits or singly; a rare chance for parties wanting a good home and table.

649 NINTH AVENUE, BETWEEN FORTY-NINTH and Fiftieth streets.—Wanted, to Board, two respectable young men; terms moderate, from $5 to $6.

1,168 BROADWAY.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, with breakfast if desired.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, PLEASANTLY SITUated, with or without Board, in West Thirty-fifth street; private family. Address box 1,208 Herald office.

A FRENCH LADY, HAVING NEWLY AND HANDsomely furnished house, all modern improvements, in very desirable location, near Sixth avenue, will let choice of Rooms, singly or en suite; moderate terms; Breakfast if required. 140 West Thirteenth street.

DESIRABLE ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD FOR GENtleman and wife and single gentlemen may be found at 117 East Twenty-third street, near Fourth avenue, on moderate terms. Situation very desirable.

EXCELLENT BOARD, WITH VERY NICE SECOND story front Room and Bedroom and Room for servant if desired, can be had at very reasonable price by applying at 19 East Seventeenth street.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE FOR gentleman and wife; board for lady only; hot and cold water, bath, &c.; location central. Address L. G., box 132 Herald office.

TO STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY, AND OTHERS, permanent or transient.—Pleasant Rooms to let, at 25 West Twenty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; house first class and newly furnished.

TO LET.—VERY PLEASANT DESIRABLE ROOMS, with superior Table Board, very cheap, by the day, week or month. Madison Square House, corner Twenty-first street and Broadway.

TO LET.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without Board, for single gentlemen, in the brown stone residence on Lexington avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets. Address J. Q., Herald office.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN PROtestant woman, a child to board; will receive the best of care and attention. Call at 291 1st av., between 15th and 16th sts.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

ATTENTION.—BOARD WANTED, FOR FAMILIES and gentlemen, city and country; persons wishing boarders apply at 678 Broadway. Boarders direction free.

BOARD.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR A YOUNG man and sister; terms moderate; reference exchanged. Address P. J. M., box 1,562 Post office.

BOARD WANTED.—$22 PER WEEK FOR GOOD AComodations for gentleman and wife; good table and ample closet room. Address B. L., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED.—WITH SINGLE ROOM, FOR A gentleman and wife in a private family. Address, stating terms, Alpha, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED.—A WELL FURNISHED, COMfortable Room, use of bath, &c., and Board is wanted, by a gentleman of quiet habits, in the vicinity of New Haven Railroad depot. Address, giving all particulars and price, O. D. B., box 1,257 New York Post office.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; location between Fourteenth and Fortieth streets, and near Broadway; terms not over $20 a week. Address Virgil, Herald office.

WANTED.—BY A GERMAN MERCHANT, ONE OR two nicely furnished Rooms, with or without breakfast and tea, in a strictly private American family residing in a good locality in the city. Parties of the highest respectability may address, with particulars, &c., Z., Herald office.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A SMALL Room, with full Board, in a refined family; location near Broadway and Bond street. Address, with particulars, A. B., station A.

WANTED.—TWO ROOMS, ONE OF THEM SMALL, with Board, for a brother and sister; location from Twenty-sixth street to Central Park; terms moderate; best references given. Address W. J., Herald office.

WANTED.—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A FURnished Room, with Board, in a respectable family; location between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets. Address, with particulars, which must be moderate, W. M. G., box 186 Herald office.

HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, JUNCTION OF WILLIAM, Dunne and Chambers streets.—Board and Room $1 50 to $2 a day, $7 to $10 a week. Rooms without board 40c., 50c. and 75c. a day, $2 to $5 a week.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND Bayard.—On the European plan; 200 light rooms; lodgings, 50c. a 60c. nightly, $3 to $4 weekly, for gentlemen only.

ROCHESTER (LATE AMERICAN) HOTEL, BROADway and Eighth street; newly furnished and refitted; first class table. Terms $2 per day, $8 and upwards per week. S. CUNNINGTON, late of Rochester, N. Y.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—EUROPEAN PLAN.—BROADway, Bleecker and Bond streets.—Forty additional Rooms, newly furnished, at $1 per day. "Reconstructed" and chemically cleaned. GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietor.

SUMMIT HOTEL, CORNER CANAL AND ROWERY (new house), on European plan.—Rooms by the day or week. B. BREDER, Proprietor.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE UNDERSIGNED, IN the town of Easton, Conn., seven miles from Westport and ten from Bridgeport, three or four families can be accommodated with good Country Board, in a healthy neighborhood, at a very reasonable price; also accommodations for horses if desired. Reference, S. Cantrell, 241 Fourth avenue. Apply to GEO. FREEBORN.

AT A DELIGHTFUL FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT, one hour and a quarter from New York per Morris and Essex Railroad, one or two families can obtain liberal country Board in a large, modern house, beautifully located on high ground. Pure mountain air, fine drives, boating and fishing. Excellent stabling. Apply at 16 Fifth avenue.

A FAMILY OR GENTLEMEN MAY OBTAIN FIRST class Board on the shore, between New Brighton and Quarantine, Staten Island; fresh fruits and vegetables. For particulars of W. A. COLLINS, 33 Pine street.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE COUNTRY Board near the city—Orange preferred. Terms not to exceed $20 per week. Address, with full particulars, D. M. S., Herald office.

A FARMER, LIVING AT KATONAH, WESTCHESTER county, 42 miles from New York, on Harlem Railroad, will accommodate six adults with Board. Particulars obtained at Beach's pharmacy, 538 Hudson street.

A COUPLE OF GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODAted with a very pleasant Room in a private family on Staten Island. Address C. A., Tompkinsville Post office.

A FEW PERSONS CAN OBTAIN GOOD BOARD AND pleasant Rooms, in a private family in the village of Catskill; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address box 75 Catskill Post office, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A LADY OR GENTLEMAN WISHING A QUIET home, country location, no boarders, can call in Ninety-first street, three doors west of Third avenue.

A HANDSOME SUIT OF ROOMS, WITH FIRST CLASS hotel Board, can be had at Mt. Vernon, only 15 miles out of New York, and close by depot. Call on or address J. H. JENKINS, No. 9 Pine street, basement.

BOARD WANTED.—IN A PLEASANT, WELL KEPT house on the Hudson river, in the neighborhood of Catskill or Hudson, for a family of six or seven adults; four rooms will be required. Address T., care of Dr. Neergard, 1,185 Broadway, New York.

BOARD FOR ONE OR TWO CHILDREN, NEAR A good school; pure milk, play ground and fruit; lessons on the piano. Ninety-first street, third house west of Third avenue.

BOARD FOR A FEW FAMILIES AT A FARM HOUSE.—High ground, good stabling; one mile from Unionville station, Harlem Railroad, 26 miles from New York. References from former boarders. Address J. M. TWITCHINGS, Neperan Post office, New York.

BOARD WANTED.—AT LONG BRANCH, FOR THE summer, in a cottage or private family, for a gentleman and wife, with stabling near by. Address, stating terms, O. E., box 751 New York Post office.

BOARD IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—NEAR THE Harlem Railroad, 3 minutes' walk to station, 50 minutes by cars to Twenty-sixth street; location very high and extremely healthy; rooms large and airy; excellent table; terms reasonable. Inquire at 894½ Broadway, in the store.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR OR FIVE BEAUTIFUL, large, airy Rooms can be obtained, with Board, at West Hoboken, in a very respectable private family; a very desirable location for health and beautiful scenery; horse and carriage accommodation if desired; single German gentleman preferred. Apply on the premises, Railroad avenue, second house north of Lake street. The cars pass the door every fifteen minutes. Mrs. BANTA.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIVE ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINed, with first class Board, at a well shaded farm house in Connecticut, two hours' ride from New York. Address W. H., box 131 Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS DESIRING A comfortable home in the country, in a farm house pleasantly shaded by large trees, can address J. W., box 287 Post office, Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE ACCOMMOdation can be had for gentlemen and wives, or for single gentlemen.—Situation central and convenient; house cool, shady, and altogether agreeable. Address Post office box 92, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—IN A NEW ENGLAND FAMILY, for three or four gentlemen; no one in family but old folks and two young and accomplished ladies; house five minutes' walk from New Rochelle depot, opposite Carpenter's place. Mrs. JONES.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN, WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can obtain first class Board in a private family; location healthy and near the city. Inquire at 223 West Thirty-fourth street, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., or address K., box 1,505 New York Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT A NEW FARM HOUSE, PLEASantly located on a ridge, commanding an extensive view; Northern Jersey; 34 miles; near village and depot; $7 per week. WELLING, 12 Chambers street.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL.—EIGHT OR TEN persons can be accommodated with Board at a first class farm house, four miles from Cornwall landing, ten minutes' walk from depot, at Vail's Gate (Erie Railroad, Newburg branch); large, airy rooms; healthy and pleasant location; mountain air and scenery; to and from the city twice a day by boat or cars; milk, vegetables, fruit, &c.; terms $9 for adults, $6 for children and servants; stabling for horses. Address E. S. BENEDICT, Vail's Gate, Orange county, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD IN A PRIVATE family at Port Richmond, Staten Island, a few minutes from the ferry; the accommodations are good; plenty of shade, vegetables, milk and stabling. Address A. M., Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMMER.—FOR six adults, four rooms, 60 to 80 miles from city. Address H. J. H., box 165 Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—BY A YOUNG AMERIcan gentleman, in a first class French family, convenient to the city. Address, with particulars, E. C., box 5,026 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—BY GENTLEMAN, wife and daughter, on the Hudson; farmhouse and private family preferred; shaded grounds and pleasant Rooms required; one hour from city by boat. Call at 29 Cortlandt street, up stairs, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—FOR A FAMILY, WITH children and servant; best reference; location must be free from fever or mosquitos, and within an hour of cars or boats. Address, with particulars, box 470 Brooklyn Post office.

FIRST CLASS BOARD AT GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY seat and farm.—One hour from city. Milk and fruit in abundance. Good table; very healthy. Terms $10 per week. Address Home, Hempstead Long Island.

FIRST CLASS BOARD.—AT CHAFUQUA, WESTCHESter county, N. Y., on Harlem Railroad, 30 miles from city; new house, large, airy rooms; extensive piazza, spacious grounds; five minutes from station. Address as above, box 66 Post office.

FIRST CLASS BOARD FOR THE SUMMER.—AT CHARLES C. MALLERS', five miles from Cornwall landing, one mile from the short Cut Railroad and near Mineral Spring; beautiful scenery; very high ground; very healthy. Will meet boarders at the landing.

TWO OR THREE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let.—With good Board, in a private family, at Castleton, Staten Island, five minutes from Factoryville landing and forty minutes from New York; house first class, terms reasonable. Address W., box 5,628 New York Post office.

WANTED.—AT A FARM HOUSE ON THE HILLS, 40 miles, from New York, seven miles from Peekskill, six or eight boarders for the summer; house open June 1. For particulars address C. F. TOMPKINS, box 220 Peekskill Post office.

WANTED.—A FEW BOARDERS AT A FARMER'S RESidence, one mile from Catskill; for reference, Mrs. W. L. Gastenios, 228 West Thirty-ninth street. Address P. M. GOETCHIUS, Catskill.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE 145 FULTON STREET.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS house, having changed owners, has been refitted throughout, and will open for the season on the 5th of June. Terms very moderate. Catering in the German and American styles. Arrangements can be made at Cristalar's, 427 Broadway, New York, between 10 and 12 o'clock. M. BEICKENBERG, Proprietor.

AT FIVE MILE RIVER HOUSE, ROWAYTON, CONN.—Bathing, boating, fishing and splendid drives, in this delightful marine atmosphere. Address S. C. SMITH, as above, or 209 William street, New York.

AT THE BEACH HOUSE, WALLINGFORD, CONN.—Board for families and children; magnificent house; beautiful grounds, mountain air, fine drives, fruit, flowers, pure milk; just opened. Address A. W. SMITH.

AT WATERSIDE, STAMFORD, CONN.—LARGE, FIRST class family boarding house, Henry street, near Atlantic, reopened for the season. References exchanged.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., will be opened June 15. D. A. CROWELL.

COOPER HOUSE, Cooperstown, N. Y., will be open June 20. Rooms for 400 guests. New furniture. Seven acres ground. Otsego Lake—boating, fishing, fine drives. Lake, valley and mountain scenery. Ground made classic by the pen of Cooper. Railroad trains twice a day from Albany. First class house. Terms reasonable. Diagrams of house seen and rooms engaged at American Hotel, Albany, N. Y., or at Cooper House, Cooperstown, N. Y. CHARLES A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL. Terms for the month of June, $63 50 per day or $21 per week. On and after the 1st of July and for the balance of the season $4 per day.

COOPER COTTAGE, AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.—WILL open for the reception of visitors June 12. JOSEPH H. COOPER, Proprietor.

CLIFF HOUSE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—IS NOW OPEN for the reception of permanent and transient Boarders. For particulars call on or address M. V. PACKARD, Tarrytown, N. Y.

CROFT HOUSE, SITUATED IN THE HIGHLANDS, opposite West Point, Garrison's Station, is now open for the reception of guests. For further particulars apply to R. K. McCULLOUGH, 522 Broadway A. JACKSON, Proprietor.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS, SEASHORE HOUSE, KEYport, N. J.—Business men and families wishing to leave the city for a few days or longer will find at this first class establishment all that can be desired. The favorite steamer Matteawan leaves daily foot of Barclay street at 4 P. M., and arrives in New York at 8½ o'clock A. M. For particulars apply to KING & CO., 135 Fifth avenue.

HIGHLAND GROVE HOUSE, HIGHLAND FALLS, near West Point.—This beautiful place will open on the 1st of June for boarders. Fine shade, walks and drives. W. SIMONSON, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND FALLS HOTEL, HIGHLAND FALLS, near West Point, N. Y.—Now open for the reception of guests; bathing house attached to the grounds; stages to and from West Point for all the parades and drills; terms $16 to $18 per week. GEORGE STEPHENS, Proprietor.

KEYPORT PAVILION, KEYPORT, N. J. THIS FAVorite summer resort is now open for visitors. Steamer Matteawan, Capt. H. E. Bishop, leaves foot Barclay street 4 P. M.; Keyport 7 A. M. GEO. RGE J. KREBLE, Proprietor

LINDEN PARK, AT CORNWALL-ON-THE-HUDSON.—This beautiful summer resort has been put in complete repair, and is now ready for the reception of guests C. H. KING.

MOUNTAIN RETREAT HOUSE. Catskill Mountains. EDWARD G. DICKINSON, Proprietor.—House refurnished and refitted in every department; and in future it will be remembered as a comfortable stopping place. For information address the proprietor at Catskill, N. Y.

MONT EAGLE HOUSE, AT SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Niagara, N. Y., is now open for the reception of permanent and transient guests. This strictly first class house has accommodations for 200 guests. Every window commands a full view of the falls. Board can be engaged in June for the season from $12 to $15 per week. W. P. MUNROE, Proprietor.

MISSISQUOI SPRINGS HOTEL, Franklin county, Vermont. The above hotel will be opened on the 15th inst. First class accommodations. Pure Vermont air, so favorable for invalids and others; wild and picturesque scenery, including fine views of Mount Mansfield and the Adirondacks; boating, fishing, open 7d drives, &c. This hotel is adjacent to the famous MISSISQUOI SPRINGS, whose waters have wrought such almost miraculous cures of the most obstinate diseases. Railroads from every direction to St. Albans, from thence on a charming drive of ten miles. Communications addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

NATIONAL HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—THE proprietor of this hotel begs to inform the pleasure-seeking public that he will open a new first class Hotel, June 15, as a summer resort. This hotel is pleasantly located, with in close proximity to the beach; in point of fine scenery, good surf bathing and healthful climate this place cannot be surpassed. Applications for rooms received at 283 East Thirtieth street, New York, or by letter to the hotel at Far Rockaway. THOMAS CASEY, Proprietor.

ORANGE LAKE HOUSE, NEWBURG, ORANGE COUNty, N. Y., is now open for the season. Please send for circular. R. THOMAS & NEPHEW.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—SUITABLE ARRANGEments for desirable summer Board. Apply to ABRAM SMITH, No. 3 Wall street, room 29, or J. G. ACKER, opposite Rockland Bank, Nyack.

RIVER SIDE HOTEL.—PLENTY OF SHADE; BOATing, bathing and fishing. Persons wishing pleasant Board for the summer can make suitable arrangements by calling on Mrs. H. B. JONES, Northern Hotel, corner Cortlandt and West streets, or on P. A. ACKERMAN, proprietor, Paterson, N. J.

RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL, On the Passaic river, Nine miles or 45 minutes from the City Hall, New York, via Erie Railway, now open, elegantly furnished and thoroughly fitted in every respect for permanent and transient guests; first class cooking and attendance; delightful bathing, boating and fishing; spacious and elegant grounds; ample facilities for stabling. The well known reputation of the proprietors is sufficient guarantee that guests will find themselves well cared for in every particular. Apply to THOMAS F. WELLS, formerly of the St. James Hotel, New York, at the hotel, or 77 South street, up stairs.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J. This hotel will open on or about the 1st of June. Applications for rooms received at the Astor House, New York, or by letter to the hotel at Long Branch, on and after May 1, and during the season. J. R. and D. B. Ralfront will run a steamer at 9 A. M., returning at night, enabling parties wishing rooms to spend the day at Long Branch. C. A. STETSON, JR., Proprietor.

On Tuesday and Thursday the proprietor can be seen at the Astor House, from 10½ to 1 P. M.

STAMFORD HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN.—LOCATED in one of the most beautiful villages in the vicinity of the city, is open for permanent and transient boarders; boating, fishing, bathing and drives unsurpassed; steamer from Fulton Market slip at 8 P. M., and 14 trains daily. G. SPENCER, Manager

SIMCOE HOUSE—OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND, will open on the 12th of June. First class families can have choice of rooms by applying immediately at KING & CO.'S, 185 Fifth avenue.

THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., has been leased by W. B. BORROWS, of the Everett House, New York, and will be opened for the season on the 18th instant.

Rooms may be engaged at the Continental or at the Everett.

WACCABUC HOUSE—LAKE WACCABUC, GOLDEN'S Bridge, Westchester county, N. Y., will open July 1. M. R. MEADE, Proprietor.

WASHINGTON ROCK HOTEL, DUNELLEN, N. J.—Now open; mountain air, high, healthy location, splendid view, drives, shade, &c.; 1¼ hour by rail. JOHN WOOD, Proprietor.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

CLOTHING.

A1.—M. MARKS, 93 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street.—Ladies and gentlemen can receive the full value in cash for their Cast Off Wearing Apparel, Diamonds, Jewelry, Carpets, Furniture, &c. The best you can do is please to call at my establishment or send us a note; the number as above. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Marks. True you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

A1.—EDWARD MILLER, 136 (NEW NO. 180) SEVENTH avenue, near Nineteenth street, guarantees to pay the full value in cash for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cast Off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Miller.

A.—NO. 1 PRICES PAID TO LADIES AND GENTLEmen for their cast off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing E. MINTZ, 156 (new No. 152) Seventh avenue, third door below Twenty-first street. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mintz.

AT THE NEW STORE, 818 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR Forty-sixth street.—ISAAC FLATTO guarantees to pay the full value for Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c., by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Flatto.

AT 71 SIXTH AVENUE, ONE DOOR FROM CORNER of Waverley place.—Ladies' and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices F. HARRIS pays for Cast Off Clothing, Carpets and Jewelry. As we have to fill a large order for the Western market, we will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city. Please call or send a note to F. HARRIS, 71 Sixth avenue. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN REceive the best prices for their cast off Clothing; also Furniture, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing M. ABRAHAMS, 374 Seventh avenue (old No. 240). Ladies attended to by Mrs. Abrahams.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR LADIES AND GENTS to dispose of their Wearing Apparel and Household Furniture.—I have received 60,000 orders and must be sent in due time. I therefore can pay 50 per cent more than any other dealer. I make this announcement to your advantage. Please call on or address H. ROSENBERG, 246 Seventh avenue, second door above Twenty-fourth street. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenberg.

A NO 1 PRICES WILL BE PAID FOR LADIES' AND Gents' Cast Off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. H. MANNES, 302 Seventh avenue, near Twenty-seventh street.

AT 164 (NEW NO. 193) SEVENTH AVENUE, LADIES and gentlemen will receive 50 per cent more for their cast off clothing, Carpets, &c., than elsewhere, by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. H. HARRIS, 164 or 193 Seventh avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

AT H. ROSENTHAL'S, 51 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Tenth street (formerly 353 Bowery).—Ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest value for Cast Off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Rosenthal.

AT 823 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET.—L. CASSBERG pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel,

WEST POINT.

Close of the Examination of the Graduating Class—A Pontoon Drill—A Question for the Board of Visitors to Work Up—A Remarkable Hail Storm.

WEST POINT, June 8, 1869.

The examination of the graduating class in ordnance and gunnery was continued and completed this morning, when cavalry tactics was taken up, and by three o'clock all the sections had passed, and the examination was at an end, much to the satisfaction, both of the class itself and the Board of Examiners, who, to say the least, have had a rather hard task of it for the past week. The Academic staff will to morrow set to work to make up the general standing preparatory to awarding the diplomas, and then the class will be freed from the restraint which has been imposed upon them during the past four years. It is thought that when the standing will have been declared the class will not come up to the "merit" standard of the class which graduated last June, although it has passed an excellent examination in every branch which the members had studied since they left the ranks of the second class of last year. There are many reasons why it is expected that it will not be equal in point of general merit to its immediate predecessor; but I may add that one of these reasons is not that the material of the class is inferior to that of any class which ever left the Academy as graduates, but what the reasons really are may be told at some future time.

A QUESTION OF FOOD.

While referring to this subject it may not be out of place to make mention of a certain occurrence which took place here a few months ago and for which the first class was made to suffer in the person of several of its members and which should by an inducement for the Board of Visitors to look to certain departments of the Academy with something more effective than a pleasure trip scrutiny. I believe the occurrence which I have referred to took place in the mess hall some five or six months ago, and was nothing more nor less than a violent demonstration against a quantity of bad butter which was laid before the cadets at meal time. As I understand the case the furnishing of butter of an inferior quality had been in operation for some time, and the cadets finally determined to show the authorities their dislike for the article. This they did one fine morning by throwing the objectionable stuff out of the windows When this atrocious crime was reported to headquarters, with but two exceptions every one of the officers of the cadet corps—members of the first class of course—to the number of fourteen were reduced to the ranks. The two who escaped the general onslaught did so simply because they were not present when the rise in butter took place. There is no question about the fact that the holding of the officers to an account for the conduct of their classmates, temporarily under their command, was strictly in accordance with true military discipline; but the question is, could the fault of somebody which gave rise to the disturbance not have been corrected, and thus a breach of discipline been avoided? And it is to this question the present Board of Visitors should devote much of their attention—much more, indeed, than they devote to other and less important things. The public press several years ago were more than once called upon by persons who pretended to know of what they affirmed to denounce the quality of certain articles of food furnished the cadets; but upon investigations being made no foundation for the complaints was discovered. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, however, and this butter affair showed quite plainly that sometimes there are foundations for charges made against the supplying of the cadet mess. The Board of Visitors of last year, in their annual report, said that they found "the food excellent," about which there can be no doubt, but whose fault was it that four or five months after the report was published a certain article of food was found so bad, in the opinion of the cadets, that it could not be touched. It cannot be that "excellent food" prevails only when official visitors come about, else the thing would be exposed and the reduction of cadet officers to the ranks be more frequent for allowing the path in front of the mess hall to be strewn with rejected bread and butter or something apparently more substantial. Be that as it may, it should not be understood that the food furnished the cadets now is not of the very best quality, as it undoubtedly was when the Board of Visitors examined it last June; but the present Board should ascertain how any article offered could have at any time been supplied in a bad condition, and after finding that out, if the system for supplying the mess be a bad one, it should be changed at once. It is a very easy thing to have the mess supplies properly inspected every day, and then, if anything goes wrong, the authorities will know who to hold responsible, and there will be no more necessity for reducing cadet officers to the ranks for throwing objectionable food into the roadway. In justice to the authorities I would say that they contend that the butter thrown out by the cadets was of the same quality they themselves were using at their own tables and with which they found no fault.

General Schiver, Inspector of the Academy, and General Meyer, of the Signal corps, will arrive here to-night.

A PONTOON DRILL.

The graduating class had a pontoon drill this afternoon, which drew together a very large gathering of spectators, principally visitors from the hotels. The drill took place from the shore just westward of the Cemetery grounds, and was a practical illustration of how rapidly a pontoon bridge can be thrown across a stream and made strong enough to bear the weight of the heaviest ordnance. The work of constructing the bridge was very simple, and was as follows:—Four not very heavy sticks of wood, about fifteen feet in length, joined together so as to make a sort of frame-work, with an open space between each of two strips which formed one side of the frame, were first selected, and then the frame was placed on a piece of waterproof canvas sufficiently large to cover the whole woodwork. The canvas was then tied tightly with ropes over the strips, so as to make a sort of air-tight compartment of the whole thing, when it was launched into the river. Several of these affairs, which are called pontoon boats, were joined together during the drill, thus forming a comparatively safe bridge To test it a piece of ordnance was drawn over the boats quite successfully. Each boat was constructed in less than ten minutes, although the wind was blowing fiercely and the waves ran very high at the time, which naturally impeded the progress of the drill to a great extent.

A HAIL STORM.

One of the most remarkable storms that ever visited these parts broke over the mountains this forenoon. The day opened rather cloudy, but about nine o'clock the sun broke through the mists, and the sky remained clear up to eleven o'clock, when, as if by magic, a sudden darkness supervened, and a hail storm, accompanied by a perfect hurricane of wind, followed For two or three minutes hail stones, every one the size of ordinary marbles, pelted down furiously A violent storm of wind and a piercingly cold rain supervened, and overcoats were in demand during the remainder of the day.

THE WAITERS' STRIKE AT AN END.

Every Man for Himself—What the Strike Cost—Action of the Hotel Proprietors.

The waiters have wisely concluded to throw up the sponge and acknowledge defeat. They might have continued the fight—if "fight" it could be called—for several weeks longer if they had desired to do so, for they have yet some $5,000 in the treasury. Some were in favor of spending the last cent in "battling for their rights," but the older and wiser heads were desirous of saving this fund, which it has taken years to accumulate, and going to work for whatever wages they can obtain. On Monday night the men held a meeting and very quietly passed a resolution permitting members to work for anybody and for the highest wages to be obtained. This practically puts an end to the strike, but not to the difficulty of procuring employment. The hotel proprietors seem determined not to take the men back again at any price so long as they continue members of the Waiters' Union. At some of the hotels a document has been presented which every waiter employed is required to sign, renouncing all connection with any waiters' society. No doubt the passage of this last resolution by the society then will strengthen this determination on the part of the bosses to break up the Union.

The waiters have been on strike but seven days, and during that time have expended $2,000 in the support of members and for necessary expenses in connection with the strike. Henceforth only members will receive any benefit from the society. During the strike any man who represented himself as a waiter on strike received aid the same as regular members

THE NAVIGATION OF THE ORINOCO RIVER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.—

In our issue of yesterday states that the steamer Florence, which has just entered from New York for the Orinoco will be the first steamer to navigate that splendid river. Allow me to correct that statement. I was up the river to Ciudad Bolivar, in 1863, in the British steamer Toro, which afterwards ran up the river and along the Spanish main under the Venezuelan flag. At that time a steamer of American build was plying from Angostura or Ciudad Bolivar to the upper towns, bringing down cattle and other products, a good part of which went to Trinidad. Demerara and other ports in schooners We brought back to Trinidad in the Toro over eighty splendid casks that the river boat had brought from the interior. For a great distance the land appeared wonderfully fertile, perfectly adapted for the growth of cotton when cleared of the primeval forest with which it is covered. The river swarms with alligators, fish and electric eels, and the forest with birds of every line. A considerable amount of gold comes up the towns in small quantities, but it is procured with great labor and privation, on account of the sterile nature of the country where it is found and the extraordinary difficulty of transportation. The inhabitants are an easy going, listless set of beings, strongly averse to exertion, but agreeable and hospitable as far as their means will allow. Some of the foreigners live in handsome style and are very kind to strangers. The then Governor of the State, an accomplished gentleman, lived in a style and comfort not exceeded anywhere.

THE WEST SIDE ASSOCIATION.

Important Resolutions as to City Improvements, &c.

A meeting of owners and representatives of real estate situated north of Fifty-ninth street and west of Sixth avenue was held last night, at the Everett Room, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Broadway, under the direction of the West Side Association. The object of the meeting, as announced in the call, was the election of officers of the association for the ensuing year, and the consideration of various matters of interest to owners of real estate.

The President of the association, William A Whitbeck, occupied the chair and called the meeting to order shortly before nine o'clock.

The Secretary, Mr James F. Ruggles, having read the minutes of the last meeting, and the same being approved,

The CHAIRMAN said that by an oversight they were unable to present a formal report of the Executive Committee that night, and therefore the next business in order would be the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. DAVID H. KNAPP moved the present officers be re-elected for the ensuing year, which was carried.

The following are the names of the officers re-elected:—President, William A. Whitbeck; Treasurer, Robert H. Arkenburgh; Secretary, James F. Ruggles.

On motion a committee was appointed to retire from the room and report the names of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year. After an absence of a few minutes the committee returned and recommended the following names, which were duly elected:—Courtlandt Palmer, John Q. Jones, Fernando Wood, William R. Martin, R. H Arkenburgh, John P. Seaman, W. C H. Waddell, James Monteith, Charles Sanford, N. P. Bailey, Charles S. Webb, Andrew Carrigan, E. H. Brown, V. K. Stephenson, Jonathan Edgar, A. S. Jarvis, Marshall O. Roberts, David H. Knapp, Daniel F. Tieman, W. T. Blodgett, Philip G. Weaver, Richard H. Bowne, James T. King, Henry A. Heser, Benjamin F. Beekman.

Mr. GOUGH then offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously.—

Resolved, That we are opposed to the petition lately presented to the Commissioners of the Central Park to grade the Sixth avenue, from 110th street to Harlem river, as a trotting course or fast drive.

Resolved, That such finish of said avenue would be very injurious and detrimental to the interests of owners of property thereon, that the proposed use of such avenue, being in no proper sense of the city, would endanger the lives of citizens, and is uncalled for by any public consideration.

Mr. OLMSTEAD offered the following, which was adopted —

Resolved, That it be referred to the Executive Committee to examine all laws relative to the present contract system by which the streets of the city of New York are regulated, graded and improved, and take such measures as they may deem best to insure the prompt and faithful execution of the work, also confer with the Croton Aqueduct Board and examine the system of sewerage adopted by them in accordance with chapter 361 of the Laws of 1865, and report to this association at its next meeting what action it will be necessary to take as a system for the city of New York as good, permanent system of sewerage; also what plan, if any, has been adopted by said Board for supplying the high ground on the west side below Manhattanville with Croton water

Mr. MARSHALL read the following, which was carried —

Resolved, That the several commissions appointed by the Supreme Court for the opening of parks boulevard streets and avenues on the west side be requested to finish up their work as speedily as possible.

Mr. KING offered the following, which was also adopted:—

Whereas the Legislature of the State of New York has failed to repeal the clause in regard to the grade of the Eighth avenue which was by deception and fraud inserted in the bill known as the City Tax Levy of 1868, which clause attempts to revive an old law (section 1, chapter 632, Laws of 1866) as amended by chapter 561 of the Laws of 1867, which law did at the time receive the written condemnation of the owners of over 4,000 lots, and now the verbal condemnation of all the property holders who understand its merits except its author, and the parties who employ him, which law was engrossed by the courts, July 5, 1867, and the Legislature has not passed April 24, 1867, which act gave the Commissioners of the Central Park full power to fix the grade of this avenue in connection with the intersecting streets; and whereas the Central Park Commissioners did fix the grade and file a map of the same according to law in the Street Department on the 7th day of March, 1868, which grade was and is now generally satisfactory to the property holders, and should never be changed except by their consent, therefore

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to take such legal means as they may deem best to protect the rights and interests of the property holders on the west side against this partial and unjust legislation.

The CHAIR appointed as a committee to carry out the object of the foregoing Messrs King, Heiser, Hatch, Knapp and Olmstead.

On motion the President was added to the committee.

The following, offered by Mr. King, was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee confer with the Commissioners of the Central Park, who have the full control by law of the regulating, grading and improving the St. Nicholas avenue, and represent to them that it is the desire of the property holders to have that work commenced and completed with as little delay as possible, and thereby increase the valuation of property.

Mr. KING read the proof sheet of a long communication from Mr George H. Purser in reference to a bill passed by the State Legislature advocating general instead of local taxation, and which was published in the HERALD a few days since.

The following joint resolution of the executive committees of the West and East Side associations was read and unanimously approved:—

Resolved, That without in any manner expressing our opinion adverse to an elevated railroad, or a railroad of any other mode of construction, this joint committee are of the opinion that the wants of the city urgently demand the speedy passage of a law whereby a line of underground railroad may be constructed from the Battery to Union or Madison square, with branches from thence running on either side of the Central Park to the Harlem river, or to connect with the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads.

The proceedings then closed.

FESTIVAL OF WORKINGMEN.

Handsome Procession—Great Crowds in Jones' Wood—Hailstorm—Grand Amusement.

The rain early this morning prevented a good many from participating in the procession. Still a large number were present in the procession—by some they were counted at five thousand. Owing to the threatening clouds of the morning the march of the procession was changed, and instead of going all the way down Broadway, they turned into Canal street, through which they passed to the Bowery and then down the Bowery to Chatham street, from whence they turned and marched up again to the Bowery and came to a sudden halt about Canal street, when it was seen that the arrangements were not what they should have been, as the returning and coming column were there interruping their own march and also all travel on the street. When the difficulty was arranged the march was up the Bowery, and at Eighth street the boats were taken for Jones' Wood.

The procession was really a success, especially on account of the many flags and banners which were carried in the procession One of the devices was particularly remarkable. That was an eagle made of cigars entirely. This was borne among the line of the Cigar Makers Union, and was made by the men employed by Messrs. Straiton, Schmidt and Storm probably as a sign that the members of that trade have succeeded in making satisfactory arrangements with their employers.

Arrived at Jones' Wood the weather was again somewhat against them It began to rain just then, and the whole number of guests sought refuge in the large hall built last year for the Schuetzenfest and which is still there. But all of them, exceeding 5 000, found comfortable shelter in that building. Very soon after the thickest of the storm and heaviest of the hail had ceased, the people, covered by umbrellas ventured out into the grounds. And then, as soon as sunlight appeared, the great crowd began to arrive by cars and carriages, and on foot. In less than one hour not less than 20,000 people were on the ground At that time is an instructive sight to look down upon them from the gallery of the great hall. Every single place available for the congregation of a number of friends was occupied. There were flags and banners, descriptions and descriptions of societies, mottoes and adaptions of individuals and of associations, and also so ne satirical allusions to the manner in which the workingmen are oftimes treated by their employers, among which was —

Wir haben gern die woche lang
Und auch von Herzen Noth und,
Doch heute's 1st Sammtag her an erst
Erst Montag kommt mancher.

In general the festival was a success except the announces at the speeches. Out of the whole 25,000 people only about 2,000 could be got together to listen to the speeches of the gentlemen announced; which fact the first of the speakers knew very well, because he said that they had come to be amused, and not to be spoken to, to enjoy themselves, and not to listen to long essays upon the rights and wrongs of workingmen. Yet the speaking was carried on with a good deal of spirit. The principal speakers were Mr W. H. Sylvis, of Philadelphia; Mr. Phelps, of Connecticut, Messrs. Lucker and Drury, of this city, and several others, among them Mr. Conrad Kuhn, of the Cigar Makers' Union No 90.

The following were the principal societies which participated in the festival:—New York Carvers, United Cabinet Makers, United Varnishers, Machinists and Metallurgists, Pianomakers' Association, General Workingmen's Society, German Cigar Makers' Union, No. 90; Journeymen Tailors, of New York; Brooklyn German Cigar Makers' Union, No. 97; Upholsterers' Association, Tailors' Union, No 1; German Bricklayers' Union, No. 12; Germania Lodge, No 166, St. Crispin: Gruetli Society, Tailors' Union, No. 2, Williamsburg; Clothing Cutters, Case and Portfolio Makers' Union, Tailors' Union No. 5, Bloomingdale; Cabinet Makers and Carvers' Benevolent Society; Williamsburg Carpenters' Benevolent Association, German Blacksmiths' Society, German Carpenter's Society, New York and vicinity.

The board of officers festival committee were the following —Conrad Kuhn, president, Cigar Makers' Society, Friedrich Homrighaam, of the United Cabinet Makers, vice president; Hugo Hoenack, recording secretary, New York Carvers; Fernando Jubitz, corresponding secretary, New York Carvers; Ernst Altman, treasurer, United Cabinet Makers; Albert Kamerad, financial secretary, German Cigar Makers' Union No. 90.

In the evening the Jones' Wood was brilliantly illuminated and otherwise decorated with calcium lights, flags, transparencies and lanterns, by Mr. George Klein, which the company present enjoyed till a late hour in the morning.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Old North Dutch Church.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your correspondent's article and your own manly protest to the demolition of this time-honored structure meet the approval of a large number of the friends of the Old North. One by one the down town churches have been removed, and the residents of the lower wards have been deprived of the means of grace. That there is a great need for churches in the lower wards is shown by the census returns A comparison between the census of 1835 and 1865 will prove interesting.

	1835.	1865
First ward	10,080	9,552
Second ward	7 549	1,194
Third ward	10 884	4,367
Fourth ward	16,489	17,352
Fifth ward	18,495	18 205
Sixth ward	14,627	19,794
Seventh ward	21,431	36,962
Total	99,055	106,686

The figures for 1865 are taken from Depew's celebrated table, which are conceded to be much below the mark. It will be seen that the population of the seven lower wards was 7,000 greater in 1865 than in 1835, and that these wards contain one-seventh of the entire population. Since 1835 a large number of churches have been removed from this section but none built. I might instance a few which come to my mind at present, viz. —

EPISCOPALIAN CHURCHES —Grace, from Broadway, Christ's church, from Anthony street, St. George's church, from Beekman street, Holy Evangelists, from Vandewater street.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.—First Presbyterian church, from Wall street the Brick church, from Beekman street, Duane street church, from corner of Duane and Church streets, Rutgers street church, from corner of Rutgers and Henry streets, Pearl street church, from Pearl, near Broad way, Murray street church, and Associate Presbyterian church, from Franklin street, near Varick.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCHES.—Garden street church, burnt down in 1835, Franklin street church, removed, Harrel street church, discontinued, Murray street church, removed from Murray and Church streets, Middle Dutch church, leased for Post Office.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.—Baptist church in Gold street, near Fulton, removed, South Baptist church, 82 Nassau street, removed, Tabernacle Baptist church, Mulberry, near Chatham street, removed.

METHODIST CHURCHES.—Dunne street, removed, Vora Van church, removed from Fulton street

The Tabernacle Congregational church removed, the Rose street Friends' meeting house, removed, St. Matthews Lutheran church, Walker street, removed, St. James Lutheran church, Mulberry street, removed.

It will be seen that in 1835 there were at least twenty-one more churches in the seven lower wards than at present of Protestant denominations. While Protestants have been neglecting the whitening fields the Catholics, to their praise be it said, provide accommodations for the poor At the present time there are four or five Episcopalian churches, one Presbyterian, one Dutch Reformed and one Methodist church in these wards—eight churches to 106,000 souls. For the sake of the poor, to whom the Gospel is not preached, it is hoped that the consistory of the Dutch church will remember the words of Solomon—"Remove not the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set," and be not carried away by the utilitarian ideas of the age At the centennial anniversary the preacher took the same text as was used on its consecration. Would it not be well, in case the building is removed, to select the following for the closing sermon —

But now they break down the carved work thereof with axes and hammers.

They have cast fire into the sanctuary, they have defiled by casting down the dwelling place of Thy name to the ground

They said in their hearts, Let us destroy them together, they have burned up all the synagogues of God in the land.

OLD TIME.

Cure for Smallpox.

"Constant Reader" calls attention to the fact that the *German Reformed Messenger* has received a letter from a friend in China, in which it is stated a great discovery is reported to have been recently made by a surgeon of the English army in China in the way of an effectual cure of smallpox. The mode of treatment is as follows:—When the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil and tartaric ointment. This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body, to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs This is said to be now the established mode of treatment in the English army in China, by general orders, and is regarded as a perfect cure

In Cases of Sunstroke.

"A Physician" of the Homœopathic school of medicine desires to call the attention of the public to the arrangements lately made by those in attendance at the Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Dispensary, at Fifty-fifth street and Second avenue, for the relief of those who during the "heated term" may suffer from *coup de soleil*. From eleven A. M. until four P. M daily experienced gentlemen will be in attendance to give relief to those afflicted by heat or sudden illness induced by other causes. "A Physician" adds —"In consequence of the prevalence of the smallpox in the city at this time extensive preparations in the vaccine department of the Homœopathic dispensaries have been made." The vaccine will be exhibited after the new method of Dr Miller, Director of the Royal Institution for Vaccination at Berlin. Branches of the dispensary, for the relief of those who may during the summer succumb to the influences of the heat, have been opened at Harlem, and at Morrisania, Westchester county.

The New Post Office.

"Citizen" is quite sure that Union square is just the place for the new Post Office. There would be room there he argues, for not only the Post Office, but for the United States courts and other superstructures.

Filthy Streets.

"Belgian Pavement" complains bitterly of the filthy condition of the streets. "B. P." has made no new discovery How does he suppose New York would look if its thoroughfares were kept in a state of Dutch cleanliness?

An Important Chemical Discovery.

"V S" is enthusiastic over a chemical discovery recently made, and which, he asserts, has been thoroughly tested, in the person of a well known chemist at the Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island. The discovery is certainly important if it is what "V S" claims. Reduced to the fewest possible words, the "discovery" consists in so concentrating the nutritious properties of vegetable and animal matter that one pound is quite sufficient to nourish—and even increase his strength—a healthy man for two weeks That is about one ounce of this highly concentrated food is sufficient to sustain a man of average capacity for twenty-four hours. Professor Schule, it is asserted by "V. S.," was given one pound of the new food, and here is what is said of him and it — He remained during two full weeks, and under the strictest watchfulness, at the Retreat. He was placed in a room specially prepared at the hospital provided only with one pound of the compound food, and at the expiration of the time came forth as fresh, hearty and healthy in body and mind as if he had passed his fortnight enjoying the luxuries of Delmonico's kitchen." If, indeed this food is what this enthusiastic writer declares it will prove a discovery of inestimable value to the World Armies will no longer be found to remain idle at enormous expense waiting for the quartermaster's trains "to come up" nor will forced races of marines on the seas, shipwrecked or detained by adverse winds be in danger of starvation If the new food preparation is of real value the world will not long be kept in ignorance of its existence.

THE ROBBERY OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CLEARFIELD, PA.

Arrest of One of the Robbers in St. Louis.

[From the St. Louis Republican, June 5.]

On May 12 the First National Bank at Clearfield, Pa., was entered and robbed of about $20,000 The bank was broken into during the night, the door of the safe was ripped open and the money taken out. Next morning the burglars were pursued and two of them were caught, one of them being the notorious safe-breaker known as Jack Nelson, alias "California Jack" The third man, named Teddie E Lamoine, made his escape, and arrived in this city on Tuesday last Meanwhile a requisition was procured from Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania on Governor McClurg, and armed with this document the cashier of the Clearfield Bank, Mr Daniel W. Moore, came on to Missouri, and, going up to Jefferson City, procured a warrant for the arrest of Lamoine Yesterday the matter was placed in the hands of the Chief of Police, and the latter detailed officers Harrigan and Tracy to make the arrest. Lamoine was arrested by them about four o'clock, at his residence on Franklin, near Garrison avenue He offered no resistance. The prisoner was delivered over to Mr. Moore, who, accompanied by officer Tracy, left last evening for Clearfield, Pa., where the robbery was committed. Lamoine was arrested some time since, on suspicion of having been connected with the safe robbery of the Franklin county (Mo.) treasury of some $10,000, but was acquitted. He has been engaged in the liquor business on the northeast corner of Fourth and Green streets, under the firm of Lamoine & Co. He had been in business at that place some six months, and broke up about three weeks ago. He is about thirty five years of age, and has a wife and children in this city.

CROPS IN LOUISIANA —Cotton has been injured to a great extent by the cold nights, but it is now, under the influence of the rains and warmer weather prevailing, doing much better The prospect of the corn crop still continues good, but sugar cane is not thriving as it was this time last year.—*Baton Rouge (La.) Advertiser, June 2.*

VELOCIPEDE MASQUERADE.

A velocipede masquerade and carnival took place last night at the Otto Cottage Garden, in Hoboken. About seventy-five riders in fancy costumes appeared on the riding platform, and exhibited some very intricate manœuvres. A change of riders and costumes at intervals of half an hour gave variety to to the spectacle, the brilliancy of which was enhanced by a display of rockets, calcium lights, Chinese lanterns and colored tableau fires, the last producing a very fine effect. The garden was decorated with flags, and Conterino's Hoboken Band played some well selected music during the entertainment, among other pieces the "Velocipede March," composed for the occasion. The attendance of spectators was not very large, which was probably owing to the threatening appearance of the weather. During the display of the cavalry an individual with a burnt cork complexion, a long-tailed coat and a shocking bad hat made his appearance on the stage in the regulation quintessence of old Virginny clogs, and was indicted into the mysteries of velocipeding by a facetious individual in what might or might not be a zany's costume, and amused the audience with various falls, entanglements and mishaps common to beginners. The brilliant velocipedic feats of Messrs. Copeland and Sperling were deservedly applauded. Two champions mounted on bicycles buffeted one another over the head with cotton stuffed bags until one, being unhorsed three times out of five, succumbed and his antagonist was declared the victor. After two yacht rigged velocipedes had cavorted in a nautical manner about the platform, to the admiration of all beholders, the revolving velocipedes, with revolving fireworks attached, closed the programme with pyrotechnic effulgence and a smell of saltpetre.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Republican Convention in Mississippi, at Jackson, July 1.

Republican State Convention in Des Moines, Iowa, June 10.

A Women's Right Convention is going on in Indianapolis.

General Basil W. Duke is a candidate for the Kentucky Legislature.

It is rumored that the Governor of Alabama will convene the Legislature in July.

Hon. W Sherrod, of Lawrence, has been nominated for Congress by the democrats of the Sixth Alabama district.

The republican papers in Iowa are generally opposed to the proposed third party (temperance) movement in that State

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	4 28	Moon rises	morn 4 21
Sun sets	7 30	High water	eve 8 00

Weather Along the Coast.

JUNE 8—9 A M.

Port.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometer
Plaister Cove	NW	Cloudy	54 above
Halifax	NE	Clear	58 above
Portland	NE	Clear	68 above
Boston	NE	Clear	65 above
New York	SW	Raining	58 above
Philadelphia	N	Cloudy	60 above
Wilmington, Del	SW	Cloudy	68 above
Washington	NW	Clear	68 above
Richmond	W	Clear	62 above
Fortress Monroe	SW	Clear	70 above
Charleston	N	Clear	70 above
Savannah	N	Clear	71 above
Mobile	W	Clear	76 above
New Orleans	W	Clear	79 above
Key West	SW	Cloudy	81 above
Havana	——	Cloudy	88 above

PORT OF NEW YORK, JUNE 8, 1869.

Herald Packages.

Captains and Pursers of Vessels arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the HERALD to our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht fleet. The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting, held March 3, 1868 —

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1868, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanimously.

☞ The office of the HERALD steam yachts JAMES and JAMES GORDON BENNETT is at Whitehall slip All communications from reporters and consignees to the masters of inward bound vessels will be forwarded free of charge.

CLEARED.

Steamship Blackstone, Loveland, Cow Bay—R P Buck & Co

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co

Steamship Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, NC—James Hand.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—N L McCready

Steamship Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia—J Hand

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston—W P Clyde.

Ship Jane Fish, Brown, Liverpool via St John, NB—Snow & Burgess

Ship Wellington (Br), Skaling, Antwerp—J W Elwell & Co

Ship Energy, Caulkins, Melbourne—Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Bark Otalia (Nor), Marcomini, Cork for orders—Funch, Edye & Co

Bark Theodosius Christian (NG), Schwerdafuga, Cork for orders—C Iobias.

Bark Don Daniel (Br), Pike, Lagunayra and Porto Cabello—Dalzell & Bliss

Bark Eagle, Wilkinson, Kingston, Ja—J H Winchester

Bark Golden Fleece (Br), Rhodes, Barbados—Hy Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Florence Peters, Skinner, Cienfuegos—Miller & Houghton

Bark Fidelia, Stone, Bangor—Miller & Houghton

Brig Emma Sophia (Swe), Olsen, Leghorn—Funch, Edye & Co

Brig Annie Gardner, Gardner, Demarara—Miller & Houghton.

Brig Cheviot (Br), Whitney, St Thomas—Jas Edmiston & Co

Brig M Crowell, Crowell, St Thomas—G A Phillips & Collins

Brig Emma Dean (Dutch), Atkinson, Curacoa—Theo Fonlkes & Co

Brig B Ingalsar, Follinsbee, Port au Prince—R Murray, Jr

Brig M C Camery, Simmons, Cienfuegos—Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Alex Milliken (Br), Durfree, Sagua—Fowler & Jova.

Brig Iza, Williams, Cardenas—R P Buck & Co

Brig Little Annie (Br), Hoffman, Barbados—Hewlett & Torrance

Brig Ida (Br), Harris, St Johns, NF—Bowring & Archibald

Brig Maud (Br), Nelson, Halifax—Crandall, Umphray & Co

Brig Beatrice (Br), Lent, Bear River, NS—Heney & Parker

Brig Albatross (Br), Smith, St John, NB—Crandall, Umphray & Co

Brig Maurice, Carlsen, Elizabethport—R P Buck & Co

Schr Enchantress (Br), Conley, Tumbez via Paita—James Bishop & Co

Schr Acorn (Br), Barker, Elizabethport and Nova Scotia—H I De Wolf & Co

Schr Sarah Quinn, Mathis, Corpus Christi—H F Sprague

Schr John Somes, Heath, Jacksonville—Warren Ray & Co

Schr Margaret & Lucy, Crosby, Charleston—Bentley, Miller & Thomas

Schr Mary Louisa, Gaskell Washington, NC—B Mills

Schr Copley, Crawls, Elizabethport—Miller & Houghton.

Schr Mary Kelly (Br), Pettingrew, Calais—Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Rd Duckett, Averill, Boston H P Brown & Co

Schr Westbrook, Littlejohn, Boston—J H Haviland

Schr Eagle, Chase, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood

Schr Wilmington Bobbie Stamford

Schr Ackem, Hobbie, Stamford

Steamer S F Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia

ARRIVALS

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS

Steamship Denmark (Br), Cato, Liverpool May 26 via Queenstown 2d, with mdse and passengers, to the National Steamship Co

Steamship Britannia (Pr), Campbell, Glasgow May 26, via Moville 27th, with mdse and 844 passengers, to Henderson Bros Had fresh westerly winds the entire passage

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins Savannah, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah June 3, with mdse and passengers, to E Lowden

Steamship Jas Adger, Lockwood, Charleston June 5, with mdse and passengers, to H R Mouan & Co

Steamship Sanita, Freeman, Wilmington, NC, 92 hours, with merchandise, to J Lorillard The steamship Volunteer to this port, the latter having lost one of her screws

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, NC, with naval stores, to J Lorillard The Virginia on the bar coming out and lost one of her screws, was towed to this port by steamship Sanita.

Steamship Saratoga Alexander Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co

Bark Queen's Own (Br), Wood, Shanghae, Feb 11, with tea to Wetmore, Cryder & Co. Passed Anjier March 1, Cape of Good Hope April 10, and crossed the Equator May 9, had 6 days very light winds off Bermuda March 1 in the straits of Sunda, spoke bark Sophie (Br), from Hong Kong for London 8th, lat 2 30 S, long 100 E, bark Eureka, from Bankok for Falmouth, 45 days out 29th, lat 23 S, long 70 E, bark Derwent (Br), from London for Colombo, 60 days out April 1st, lat 53 S, lon 58 E, bark Hendrika (Dutch), from Sourabaya, for Boston, 40 days out 17th, lat 28 S, lon 6 E, passed a large paddle wheel steamer steering SSE, was painted white, with name on the paddle boxes, and had a walking beam engine June 1, lat 32 N, lon 64 W, spoke whaling schr John A Lewis (of Provincetown), bound in Bermuda, to refit.

Bark Boston (Ital), Costanzo, Palermo, 28 days, with fruit, to Jas Robinson & Co Passed Gibraltar April 8 first part of the passage experienced strong, westerly gales, latter part fine weather, with light winds and calms

Bark Honduras (Br), Hosford, Buenos Ayres 55 days, via Barbadoes May 24, with hides, &c to A Alexandre & Sons May 4, lat 15 06, lon 32 50, saw bark Jaddell, steering by the wind NNE., 6th, lat 14 10, lon 34 02, bark Yokohama, hence for Shanghae, June 3, lat 27 21, lon 72 10, spoke schr Amercus, of Canning, NS, from Demarara for New York

Bark Agnes Fraser (Br), Cameron, Demarara, 30 days, with molasses, to Bird, Perkins & Job Had light winds and calms the whole passage

Bark N D Stover, Pierce, Sagua, 9 days, with sugar, to Jas F Ward & Co June 3, off Hatteras, saw brig Gilmor Meredith, steering NNE. Sailed in company with bark Thomas, for New York

Brig Egeria (NG), Behberg, Hamburg, 64 days, with mdse, to Funch, Edye & Co. Had light winds and calms the whole passage

Brig Koodoo (Br), Percy, Bahia, 48 days, with sugar, to C K Garrison, vessel to R P Curry Crossed the Equator May 12 in lon 37, had fine weather the entire passage

Brig Java (Br), Fowler, St Marc, Hayti, 15 days, with cotton, to H Becker, vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had moderate weather during the passage

Brig Emily Fisher (of Eastport), Clark, Sagua, 8 days, with sugar, to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr Royal Arch (of Brookhaven), Hawkins, Campeachy May 19, with logwood, &c, to M Echeverria & Co, vessel to A Abbott

Schr Telumah (of Damariscotta), Hall, Pensacola, 17 days, with lumber, to Tippet & Worth, vessel to master Had moderate weather.

Schr John Lymburner (of Brookville), Hawkins, Calais, 10 days, with lumber, to Bryan & Pease. Had light winds and calms the whole passage

Schr R R Dean, Cook, Delaware for Taunton

Steamship Scotia, arrived 7th, reports June 5, lat 44 50, lon 56 20, passed a steamship, supposed to be the Russia, bound east.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr Sea Queen, Guptill, from Calais for New York, with lath, to Simpson & Clapp Will discharge at Astoria.

Schr M Cushing, Hall, from Thomaston for New York, with lime, to Candia & Pressey.

Schr Franconia, Dimsoway, from Perry for New York, with lumber

Schr Ruth Hodgdon, Hall, from Rockland for New York

Schr J E & F L, Scott, from Bangor for New York, with lumber, to Vanderbeck Bros.

Schr Maracaibo, Hanley, from Portland for New York, with lumber, to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr Sea Flower, Chase, from Boston for New York

Schr War Steed, Nickerson, from Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Compromise, Barlow, from New Bedford for New York.

Schr Kate, Chase, from New Bedford for New York.

Schr Zoe, Hall, from Providence for New York.

Schr J Truman, Gibbs, from Providence for New York

Schr Motto, Searle, from Providence for New York

Schr J Buckalew, Smith, from New Haven for New York

Schr Marion, Ryder, from New Haven for New York.

Schr Mercer, Wasson, from Bridgeport for New York.

Schr Evelyn, Burger, from Stamford for New York.

Schr Amelia, Wootin, from Roslyn for New York.

Schr Quickstep, Smith, from Port Jefferson for New York

Schr S S Scranton, Clark, from Harlem for Albany.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Helen Mar, Ward, from Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr Lookout, Pomeroy, from Elizabethport for Boston

Schr Escort, Sims 1, from Elizabethport for Bridgeport.

Schr Veranda, Pond, from New York for Providence.

Schr Vrail, Mead, from New York for Greenwich

Schr Keren Happuch, Ellis, from New York for Midd

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

4 EAST 31ST ST.—A FIRST CLASS COOK; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; city and country reference given.

5 WEST 36TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—AS GOOD COOK; call at the basement door. Can be seen for two days.

12 EAST 42D ST.—AS COOK AND TO ASSIST WITH washing; good baker; refers to present employer.

13 WEST 39TH ST.—A GOOD COOK; HAS NO OBjection to assist with washing and ironing; honest, sober and industrious; can be seen at her present employer.

13 UNION COURT.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook in a first class gentleman's family; understands her business in all its branches; is desirous to go to the country; good reference.

17 5TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO COOK; would prefer a boarding house in the country; satisfactory reference given.

36 EAST 30TH ST.—WANTED, A WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron for a small family of adults. Good wages paid to a competent, reliable person.

61 WEST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A young woman as cook and to assist with the washing.

63 WILLETT ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; good maker of bread; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call for two days.

68 EAST 4TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as laundress. Can be seen for two or three days at her present place.

77 3D AV., BETWEEN 12TH AND 13TH STS.—AS cook in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer.

81 HENRY ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK AND to do washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small family; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

103 7TH AV., BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS.—A respectable woman as excellent cook; is willing to assist with washing and ironing. Also a chambermaid; would assist with the washing and ironing; nine years' reference from their last place. Call for two days.

111 WEST 20TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family; no objection to go to the country, Newport preferred; best reference. Call for two days.

111 15TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., FIRST floor, rear.—A respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron or do general housework; is a good baker; no objection to city or country. Good references.

123 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook; is willing to assist with the washing; no objection to the country; has good reference from her former employer.

126 WEST 39TH ST., IN THE BASEMENT.—A RESpectable Protestant woman as first class cook for the city or country; no objection to a first class boarding house; is willing to do the coarse clothes; best city reference from last place.

127 BLEECKER ST., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM 23.—A respectable young woman as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a respectable private family; none others need call; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best reference if required.

132 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook in a private family. Call for two days.

132 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG woman as an excellent cook in a private family in the country; understands all kinds of baking; can make butter if required; references. None but those who can pay good wages need apply for two days.

139 WEST 28TH ST.—AS COOK AND TO ASSIST IN the washing and ironing; lived three years in last place; a good baker; best city reference.

145 EAST 17TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—AS FIRST class cook; fully competent; understands her business in all that is required by first class family; very best first class family city references.

145 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; no objections to take a laundress' place; good city reference.

147 EAST 3RD ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV., TOP floor, back room.—Two respectable girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as waitress and chambermaid; both understand their business thoroughly and will be found willing and obliging; best city reference.

156 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A private family as good plain cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good city reference.

184 ELDRIDGE ST.—A WOMAN AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; is willing to go in the country; best city reference.

184 1ST AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—A good young woman as good, plain cook, good washer and ironer; can fill a chambermaid's or nurse's place; can do all kinds of work; city or country; don't care how far in the country so its a nice place.

202 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG girl as cook, washer and ironer; good city reference if required.

203 2D AV., BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH STS.—AS first class cook in a private family, by a woman who understands all kinds of desserts; ten years' city reference.

205 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to wash alone. Best city reference. Call for two days.

205 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young girl as assistant cook or kitchen girl; city or country; has good reference.

205 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—As first class cook; understands all kinds of soups and pastry; no objection to a private boarding house or the country; best of reference.

214 7TH AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS.—A young girl as cook in a small private family; best city reference.

216 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—Two respectable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress and willing to help in washing; both willing and obliging; best city reference can be given from their last place.

218 ELIZABETH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT room.—A good steady girl as cook; willing to do plain washing; no objection to country; good city reference from last place.

222 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A young woman as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; three years' references from last place.

230 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron in a small private family; no objection to the country; good city references.

244 WEST 12TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—As cook in a small private family; is willing to assist with the washing; best reference as to ability and character from her last place, where she has lived over 12 years. Call for one week.

247 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTable woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; no objection to a boarding house. Call for two days.

255 WEST 18TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTAble woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family; country preferred.

291 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; best city reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

301 55TH ST., CORNER OF 2D AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A girl as cook, washer and ironer.

305 EAST 32D ST.—AS COMPETENT COOK AND first class baker to go into the country with a private family; best city reference.

311 MADISON ST., BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND Gouverneur sts.—A respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer. Call for two days.

311 7TH AV., ROOM 12.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook; understands ice cream and jellies, also meat and pastry, in all branches; no objection to a boarding house or hotel, city or country.

321 WEST 23D ST., IN THE BASEMENT.—A RESpectable girl as good cook, washer and ironer; has 3 employers' recommendations from her last place.

328 21ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A Protestant woman as first class cook; is a good baker; understands cooking in all its branches, pastry, soups, meats and game; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

333 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs. (present employer's).—As plain cook, washer and ironer.

333 WEST 47TH ST.—TWO YOUNG WOMEN; ONE as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid; would assist with the washing. Can be seen to-day.

333 3D AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS., IN the shoe store.—A respectable German girl to do cooking; is willing to help with washing and ironing; good city reference; to be seen for two days.

341 8TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A SCOTCH GIRL as good, plain cook; understands butter making; no objection to the country. Reference if required.

345 EAST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable woman as excellent cook; good city reference.

353 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., rear house, first floor.—A respectable young girl as cook and good baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days.

387 2D AV.—TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN; ONE as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork and fine washing; no objections to go in the country; good city reference.

420 3D AV., IN STORE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN, who thoroughly understands her business, as cook, to remain in the city; best reference. Can be seen for three days.

426 EAST 87TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as first class cook in an American family; understands all kinds of delicacies and baking.

446 5D AV., CORNER 31ST ST.—A COMPETENT woman as first class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of American, French and English cooking and baking; can take entire charge of a kitchen if desired and marketing; is neat and obliging; best city references. Can be seen until engaged.

465 WEST 42D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—A respectable young girl to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; two years' reference from her last place.

490 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—A respectable girl as good cook; good city reference.

1,091 3D AV., CORNER 24TH ST.—AS COOK; NO objections to help with washing and ironing.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A first class French pastry cook and baker and confectioner, one who speaks the English language fluently; country preferred. Address, for one week, Pastry, box 177 Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

21 MADISON AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERmaid and nurse; private family; best reference.

33 WEST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework in a small private family; no objections to the country.

34 WEST 46TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress; would assist in the washing if required; best references. Call for two days.

35 MONROE ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing. Call for two days.

37 WEST 38TH ST.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AS chambermaid and seamstress or as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's.

53 WEST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and laundress; willing to go to the country. Apply at present employer's for two days.

55 27TH ST., BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH STS.—A young woman as chambermaid and nurse, or would do chamberwork in a private family; understands her business; can be highly recommended.

62 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go to the country; good city reference. Call for two days.

66 WEST 26TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A good, faithful girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; best city references; small family in the country preferred.

71 CHARLTON ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid; has no objection to do general housework in a small family; good city reference.

123 WEST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of fancy work. Can be seen all the week.

123 WEST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; first class reference. Can be seen at her late employer's.

134 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; four years' references.

134 EAST 12TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family, or take care of children; good city reference from last place; willing to go travelling with a family.

142 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS chambermaid in a private family; seven years' city reference. Call for two days.

145 EAST 22D ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—A young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands it in doing well; has a machine of her own; if required, would attend to grown children; has good city reference.

149 BANK ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; best city and country reference.

154 WEST 18TH ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city references.

161 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; good city reference. Call for two days.

163 WEST 47TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's.

209 EAST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call or address.

209 31ST ST., CORNER OF 8TH AV., SECOND floor, back room.—A young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or to care of children; good reference from last place.

229 SULLIVAN ST., IN THE REAR.—A NEAT, COMpetent girl to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; best city reference; city or country.

230 6TH AV., CORNER 15TH ST.—AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; understands the care of a house in the absence of the family; is accustomed to the duties required in either; good city reference.

242 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has best city reference from last employer; is willing to go a short distance in the country; can be seen from 10 till 4 o'clock.

246 WEST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or plain sewing; no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's.

247 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to go in the country; good references from her last place. Call for two days.

250 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A young woman as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best city reference.

275 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS., IN the rear.—A neat, tidy young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and take care of children; one accustomed to live in a gentleman's family in Ireland.

299 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a nice private family.

306 EAST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

318 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D avs.—A young girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing or to take care of children; would make herself generally useful; has good reference. Can be seen until engaged.

354 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and mind children; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days.

412 WEST 17TH ST.—A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamberwork and washing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country, or would like to travel with a lady; has good city reference.

418 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best reference from present employer, where she has lived for three years; no objection to the country for the summer.

432 7TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS.—A young woman to do light chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing; tiptop washer and ironer.

448 28TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—A young girl as chambermaid or general housewor ker in a private family; no objection to the country; best city references.

486 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and chambermaid; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best reference from last place. Can be seen for one day.

505 EAST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid or waitress in a private family.

558 3RD AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS.—A girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days.

576 2D AV., NEAR 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or go chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference; no objection to the country.

649 9TH AV., BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.—TWO young girls; one to do chamberwork and fine sewing; the other to mind children and make herself generally useful; no objections to the country; best city references from their last place, where they lived six years.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1 1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, NO. 249 EAST 12TH ST., between 1st and 2d avs.—Fashionable Dress and Cloak making; suits from $5 and upwards; patterns and fashion plates; cutting and basting.

2 WASHINGTON PLACE.—AS THOROUGH SEAMstress or lady's maid in a private family; country preferred. Inquire for Miss Bedford; call between 10 and 1.

3 CLINTON PLACE, 8TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker will go out by the day.

17 JANES ST., NEAR BLEECKER.—A DRESSMAKER, of ten years' experience in a private family in the city, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—A WIDOW LADY, NEEDING change of air and country fare, would like a place to sew for her board, with small wages. Address Mrs. M.

138 WEST 25TH ST.—A LADY WHO CAN DO ALL kinds of family sewing by machine wants a few more engagements; is competent of making fine linen suits.

139 43D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit dresses. Call for three days at present employer's.

150 8TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS.—A Dressmaking and family sewing done on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would go out by the day.

150 (NEW NO. 176) 9TH AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.—A respectable girl as seamstress in a private family; can do all kinds of sewing, dressmaking, trimming, and also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist with the chamberwork if necessary; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

173 WEST 25TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.—A FASHionable dressmaker would make engagements at her residence with a few private families by the day. All the latest styles. Suits made to order from $5 upwards. Call for two days.

220 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE aged widow lady as seamstress; no objection to the care of children. Inquire for Mrs. Allen.

246 8TH AV., SECOND DOOR FROM 23D ST.—AS seamstress; a few more engagements by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and misses' dresses; is a good trimmer; has a Grover & Baker machine; is willing to take it out with her if required.

307 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A COMPETENT seamstress, who understands making and altering ladies' and children's dresses; can fit all kinds of family sewing; is willing to assist with the chamberwork. Best city reference.

327 BOWERY, STATIONERY STORE.—A RESPECTable female as seamstress; will do chamberwork if required and take care of children; no objection to the country; good city reference.

404 WEST 33D ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTAble young girl as seamstress; has got her own machine if required; or as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country.

442 3D AV.—A YOUNG GERMAN PERSON TO GO to the country as seamstress; understands dressmaking and millinery; is capable of teaching the rudiments of the German language and willing to make herself generally useful; good reference. Address

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

466 2D AV., NEAR 32D ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A genteel family; understands cutting and fitting dresses and family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

526 5TH AV., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A COMPEtent seamstress in a private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to a short distance in the country; good city reference.

1,249 BROADWAY, IN THE STORE.—AS PERmanent seamstress; can cut, fit and trim neatly, and do all kinds of family sewing on machine; best city reference.

A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER WOULD MAKE ENgagements at the residence of a few private families, by the day or week; all the latest styles; also milliners. Address, for three days, Mrs. Jay, Herald office.

General Housework, &c.

5 KING ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family; good city reference.

63½ CARMINE ST., IN THE MILLINERY STORE.—An industrious girl to do general housework. Good city reference. No objection to the country.

105 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young woman in a small family to do general housework, or to help a cook in a boarding house.

133 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS. A respectable girl to do general housework in city or country; good reference.

134 EAST HOUSTON ST., ROOM 13.—A YOUNG, tidy girl to do light housework.

154 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework in a private family; no objection to the country. Good reference.

161 PERRY ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family.

186 SUFFOLK ST., BETWEEN STANTON AND EAST Houston.—A good German girl to do general housework; is willing and obliging.

200 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A private family to do housework; wishes to have her little boy with her, he is four and a half years of age and no trouble; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

202 WEST 19TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR.—A RESpectable young woman to do housework; is willing and obliging; no objections to go a short distance in the country.

210 WEST 32TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A young girl to do chamberwork and washing. Good city reference.

222 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable young girl to do general housework; willing and obliging; best reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days.

229 SULLIVAN ST., IN THE REAR.—A SMART, capable New England woman to do housework or cook, wash and iron; city or country; best city reference.

241 42D ST., CORNER OF 2D AV.—A RESPECTable girl to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference.

249 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

283 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; good city references.

326 EAST 24TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A COMPEtent woman to do general housework; no objection to the country; good city references.

334 WEST 25TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family; good reference.

337 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family; has 4 years' reference from her last place.

400 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework; best city reference.

468 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A young girl, lately landed, to do general housework and make herself generally useful in a small family.

493 EAST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family; best reference.

717 7TH AV., NEAR 53D ST.—A MOST INDUSTRIous young woman to do general housework; can wash and iron well; two years' reference from last employer.

Housekeepers, &c.

48 BLEECKER ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS housekeeper, in a hotel preferred; having a practical knowledge of the same.

141 6TH AV.—A WIDOW LADY OF REFINEMENT as housekeeper or companion. Call for two days.

156 WEST 25TH ST.—A LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER in a hotel or institution or to take charge of a widower's house.

AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS housekeeper, governess or companion. Address M. A., New Haven, Conn.

A CHRISTIAN LADY, AN ARTIST, WELL QUALIfied to take charge of a genteel house, would like a position as housekeeper. Address Miss Bowen, Brooklyn Post office.

A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY LANDED, TO DO GENERal housework in a small family and make herself generally useful. Apply in the grocery store, corner of 24th st. and 4th av.

A WIDOW, ALONE IN THE WORLD, WISHES A SITuation as housekeeper in hotel or institution; would like charge of a widower's family. Address Mrs. Smith, Hooper's Post office, 125th st., near Broadway.

Nurses, &c.

17 TALLMAN ST., BROOKLYN.—AN EXPERIENCED nurse, Protestant; can take charge of a baby from its birth; good references given.

33 VANDEWATER ST., BETWEEN PEARL AND Frankfort.—A young girl to mind children with a family going to Europe; good city references.

45 ELIZABETH ST., WOMEN'S HOME.—AN AMERIcan woman as monthly nurse in first class places; recommended if required. Address Mrs. P. A. B.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman to take charge of children; is most capable of taking care of an invalid lady; best city reference from last employer. Call on Jane McVee for two days, from 9 to 11.

50 LAIGHT ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young woman to take care of children and do the up stairs work; no objections to go a short distance in the country.

51 PRINCE ST., IN THE SHOE STORE.—A RESPECTable married woman, with plenty of fresh, healthy milk, as wet nurse; best reference. Call for two days.

99 EAST 4TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman as wet nurse; good reference.

102 WEST 7TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE HOUSEkeeper to nurse two or three children at her own home, either by the breast or bottle. Address R. D., Williamsburg Post office.

104 7TH AV., IN THE REAR.—A HEALTHY YOUNG woman as wet nurse, with a good breast of milk, in a respectable family.

111 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., REAR.—A REspectable middle aged woman as baby's nurse; no objection to some chamberwork. Can be seen for two days.

118 EAST 8TH ST., ROOM NO. 4.—A YOUNG GIRL to take care of children and do light housework. Call for two days.

125 LEXINGTON AV.—A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl as nurse and seamstress, to go with a family to Europe. Can be seen at her present employer's all week.

143 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7th av., second floor, back.—Mrs. Richardson, ladies' monthly nurse, is open for a few more engagements, or to take care of an invalid; would like to go out of the city; unexceptionable city reference from some of the first doctors and ladies.

156 15TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., ROOM No. 7.—A respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; has city references.

157 WEST 13TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AN English Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress to a family going to Europe, in exchange for her passage. Can be seen for two days.

158 EAST 45TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL to take care of children and do chamberwork, or do plain sewing; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address A. F. Sergeant.

181 AV. C.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, HAVING lost her baby, as nurse at her own residence.

200 EAST 57TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable young girl to take care of children or do light housework; best city reference from last place.

205 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young American woman to take care of children; is a neat sewer, willing and obliging; best city reference.

209 EAST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable, faithful girl as children's nurse; would assist in chamberwork if required; is obliging and fond of children. Best city reference.

220 WEST 36TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL to take charge of children or wait on a lady; the country preferred; would travel; best reference given. Call or address.

226 22D ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A young girl to mind a baby.

234 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, 16 YEARS of age, in a small family, to mind children or do do light chamberwork and waiting. Call for two days.

241 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse; would do light chamberwork; no objection to the country; can give good city reference.

246 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS. A respectable young woman as competent nurse; is kind and fond of children; is a good plain sewer; best city references.

250 WEST 30TH ST.—AS NURSE AND HAIRdresser in a private family; can take care of an infant from its birth; no objection to the country for the summer months. Good city reference.

256 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant American woman a child to take care of; it will receive the best of care and attention.

267 WEST 27TH ST., IN THE CANDY STORE, BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—A respectable young woman as nurse; can take full charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by bottle or hand; is very fond and kind to children; good plain sewer; will do chamberwork; no objection to the country; best reference. Call for two days.

282 WEST 11TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse; can take entire charge of a baby; or would do chamberwork; no objection to the country; can give good city references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

306 EAST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress or chambermaid; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

344 EAST 15TH ST., FOURTH BELL.—A YOUNG Protestant Scotch woman as child's nurse or to wait on an invalid lady; no objection to travel; not subject to sea sickness; first city reference.

365 HUDSON AV., BROOKLYN.—LADIES DESIRing an experienced monthly nurse can address Mrs. Ewart, care of J. A. Hooke, as above.

365 WEST 35TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A WELL REcommended person as nurse and plain sewer to one or two children or to wait on an old lady.

391 HUDSON ST., RING THREE TIMES.—AN AMERIcan girl as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid; city or country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days.

401 EAST 19TH ST., CORNER OF 1ST AV., SECOND floor, front room.—A respectable married woman as wet nurse; has lost her own baby; no encumbrance; has good city references; wages not so much an object as a good home.

406 WEST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman, lately from Europe, to take care of growing children; is capable of helping with their lessons and can embroider.

409 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to take care of children or do chamberwork and plain sewing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

412 6TH AV., IN THE FURNITURE STORE.—A REspectable young girl to take care of children or do chamberwork or plain sewing; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

435 WEST 32D ST., IN REAR, BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—As wet nurse, by a respectable married woman whose baby is two months old. Call or address.

465 WEST 42D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—A young American girl to take care of children or make herself useful.

1,323 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH sts.—A very competent nurse to take care of one or two children and do sewing; is capable and obliging; has excellent city reference; no objection to the country.

AN AMERICAN GIRL, 19 YEARS OF AGE, TO TAKE care of children; is competent to teach them all the English branches. Address L. C. A., box 200 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid and to do sewing at any sensible place, or to travel with a family. Address F. M., box 111 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY A young woman with a child two months old; or would take a situation in the country with her child. Apply at Castle Garden, up stairs.

Laundresses, &c.

133 WEST 19TH ST.—WASHING AND ALL LAUNdry work for ladies or gentlemen, hotels or shipping, done in the best manner; will send for and return large or small orders. Call or address.

144 7TH AV., BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH STS., second floor.—A young woman as laundress in a genteel family; is an excellent laundress; can do up ladies' fineries in first class style and also all kinds of French fluting; can come highly recommended. Call or address for two days.

217 EAST 25TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A COMPETENT person as first class laundress in a private family; country preferred; best city reference.

222 WEST 15TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS, with her daughter, 18 years of age; understands fluting and muslins; good references. Call for two days.

225 ELIZABETH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable married woman to take in some family washing or would go out by the day; reference given. Call or address.

246 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as laundress; good city reference if required. No notes answered. Can be seen for two days.

293 7TH AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.—A young girl as first class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting; best city reference.

331 WEST 26TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS wants washing to do at her own home or to go out by the day; is thoroughly competent; good references.

345 WEST 28TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A competent woman as laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of fluting and ladies' fineries; would assist with the chamberwork if required; first class city references. Can be seen for two days.

358 HUDSON ST., NEAR KING, IN THE REAR.—A respectable woman as good washer and ironer; can do general housework; has good reference from last place.

428 WEST 11TH ST.—FAMILY WASHING DONE AT Mrs. McIlcrath's. Call for two days.

Waitresses, &c.

7 JAY ST., THIRD FLOOR.—AN ENGLISH PROtestant girl as waitress and chambermaid. Call for two days.

152 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—As first class waitress. The best city reference from last situation.

224 EAST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS or to take care of children; is willing to assist with plain sewing; no objection to the country; best city reference.

224 7TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—A young woman as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; has eight years' reference; would go to the country for the summer; is willing and obliging. Call or address.

302 EAST 11TH ST.—A COMPETENT WAITRESS OR chambermaid; city or country; four years' excellent city reference.

337 WEST 26TH ST.—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS in a private boarding house, or to do washing and plain sewing in a small family; five years' reference.

Miscellaneous.

1 EAST 41ST ST.—SITUATION WANTED FOR A GOVerness by her present employer; she is English and is perfectly competent to teach children as well as to care for them. Apply between 9 and 11 o'clock.

30 BOND ST.—A YOUNG LADY OF EDUCATION and respectability as companion, housekeeper or nursery governess; the country very much preferred. Call on or address Governess.

146 EAST 55TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW lady of education and refinement, all alone in this city, as governess, companion to a lady or salesLady; a home more than salary desired; would not object to travel. Call, or address M. D.

216 WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO LEARN to attend a store.

218 EAST 45TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED LADY OF EDucation and refinement, good connections, accustomed to teach and proficient in several languages, as governess or companion; would have no objection to travel or act as chaperon to one or more young ladies; highest references. Mrs. F.

228 WEST 10TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., rear basement.—A young woman in a small private family; is willing and obliging; best city reference.

302 WEST 31ST ST.—A WOMAN TO DO KITCHEN work; is a good washer and ironer, and can do plain cooking.

317 EAST 9TH ST., IN THE REAR.—AN ENGLISH Protestant woman to go out by the day to clean house or do washing; best reference.

346 EAST 23D ST., THIRD FLOOR, FOURTH room.—Two respectable Protestant girls, sisters, lately landed, want situations, if possible, in the same family; are not afraid to work, and willing to learn. Call for two days.

382 WASHINGTON ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS GOVerness or companion to a lady travelling. MARY E. McGRAW.

522 BROADWAY.—A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY OF good education and thoroughly competent as governess or teaching companion; can furnish the best reference. Address Mr. Hammond.

897 6TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—A reliable person as companion or attendant to an aged, infirm or invalid lady or gentleman; 15 years' reference. Only first class families need apply. Inquire in the dressmaker's.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS CASHIER cashier or teacher of English; has good reference. Address Miss W., Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A POSITION AS GOVerness, housekeeper or any employment not menial. Address, for three days, Lillian, Herald office.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO CHILDREN DESIRES to go to Europe in July with a family; would travel with an invalid lady; references exchanged. Address Music Teacher, Melrose, London county, Virginia.

A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE TO FIND A SITUAtion as janitress or housekeeper in a public institution for a middle aged Protestant widow; no family. Address M. R., Herald office.

A LADY'S MAID—SUPERIOR FRENCH LADIES' hair dresser; cuts and fits ladies' dresses, cloaks, all styles; does up fine laces. Address 148 3d av., between 12th and 14th sts., for two days.

A MIDDLE AGED LADY OF EDUCATION AND REfinement, wishes a position as governess or companion; would not object to travel or to act as chaperon to one or more young ladies. Highest references. Address Governess, Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS USEful companion to a lady traveling or residing in New York or at the seashore, or as governess to young children; can teach the English branches, music and the rudiments of French. Best references given. Address Miss H. E. P., Mobile, Ala.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

Intelligence Office.

GIRLS WANTING GOOD SITUATIONS SUITED AT CARPENTER'S Servants' Institute, 138 11th st., corner 6th av. No charge till engaged.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AN EXPERIENCED COOK WANTED—FOR A FIRST class boarding house at Saratoga Springs; city references required. Apply at 64 West 14th st., corner 6th av.

A GIRL WANTED—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY; A good washer and ironer, and a plain cook. Good reference required. Call at 189 Delancey st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTED—FOR GENERAL housework; must wash and iron well; references required. Apply at 240 East 31st st., near 2d av.

A YOUNG GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; not afraid to work; must bring good references for honesty and capability. Apply at 36 West 31st st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

DRESSMAKER WANTED—BY THE WEEK. CALL for three days at 219 East 35th st., rear entrance.

DRESSMAKERS.—VERY BEST HANDS WANTED, FOR first class work; high price paid to good

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FIRST CLASS COACHman and groom (colored), with good city reference. Call at Smyth's harness store, 386 4th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GARdener, by a good Protestant young man; willing to go into the country. Address W. B., box 118 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST RATE FRENCH coachman, in a private family; well acquainted in the city. Apply at 54 Ludlow st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A RE-spectable young man; thoroughly understands his business; satisfactory references. 254 West 39th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A [illegible] GERMAN MARRIED [illegible] coachman and [illegible] gardener (no children); perfectly understands the business. Apply at 40 Hicks st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A THOROUGHLY EXperienced coachman; is a first class driver and carpenter; can give the best references as to qualifications. Call or address Lowden's saddlery, 30 East 14th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single young man, city or country; best city reference. Call or address S. K., Ryerson & Brown's stables, cor. 13th st. and University place, between 8 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single young man; has the best city reference from his last employer. Call or address J. S., private stable, 124 West 16th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND PLAIN gardener; understands the care and treatment of horses perfectly; will be found honest, willing, and attentive; country preferred; can milk; good reference given. Address F. D., box 221 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN (SINGLE), A SITUation as coachman; has been for a number of years in first class stables in Scotland; is steady and knows his business well in all its departments. Address for one week H. C., Post office, Rye, Westchester county, N. Y.

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HELP WANTED—MALES.

A FRENCH BARTENDER WANTED.—ADDRESS L. A. C., Herald office.

A.—WANTED, BOOKKEEPER, CLERKS, ASSISTants, three young men to do up goods, good waiters, one porter to ship goods. TAYLOR'S, 478 Broadway.

A CIVIL MAN, WHO CAN GIVE SECURITY TO amount of a few hundred dollars, wanted to attend office; good salary and board. Apply to Dr. GARDNER, 251 East Thirteenth street.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS EVERY TOWN, city and county for the most popular toilet in the market. Call on or address A. A. Constantine & Co., 43 Ann st., New York.

BOY WANTED—TO ATTEND A SODA FOUNTAIN; must have experience and good reference. Address A. S. F., Herald office.

CANVASSERS WANTED.—SIX EFFICIENT MEN OF good address wanted to canvass this city and vicinity for an article needed in every family; terms liberal. Apply from 9 to 11 A. M. at 78 Murray st., third floor.

GENERAL AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED—For several exclusive and desirable situations in city and country territory. Apply personally to D. Doubleday, 459 8th av. No employment agency.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY TO LEARN THE CANDY business. Reference required. Apply at 549 Hudson st.

WANTED—A STOUT, ACTIVE BOY AS LIGHT PORter. Address G. D. H., station D.

WANTED—FIREMEN AND SEAMEN FOR THE United States Navy. Apply to Edward Rode, 65 Market st., New York.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY, A WAITER; must thoroughly understand his work and have good city references. Address T. A. V., Post office box 1,668.

WANTED—A SUITABLE MAN, TO TAKE CHARGE of a small hotel; must have $300 to $500. Apply to KING & CO., 185 Fifth avenue.

WANTED—THREE GOOD ADVERTISING CANVASsers for daily paper; permanent position and good salary. Address Herman, Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND A BILLIARD saloon; an experienced hand required and the best of references. Inquire at the Garland House, 61 West 14th st.

WANTED—FIVE OR SIX GOOD CANVASSERS FOR the sale of an article in general use. Apply at 15 Ann st., room 12, between 12 and 1 P. M.

WANTED—$14 PER WEEK FOR A SOBER AND INdustrious man; must understand the care of horses and washing carriages. Apply at 158 East 39th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A RETAIL GROCERY, to take care of the horse and work in the store. Apply at 343 1st av.

WANTED—AT VERPLANCK'S POINT, 200 SOBER and able Germans, to work upon brick yards; wages from $2 to $2 25 per day of ten hours. Apply to BUCKMAN & WHITBECK.

WANTED—A MAN OF ENERGY, ACQUAINTED with all the principal owners of store property and with values, who can control some renting and insurance. Address box 1,913 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 18 YEARS OF AGE, TO attend store; must be respectably connected and have first class city reference. Apply at 406 4th av., after 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND A GROCERY and provision store. One who has been employed in this city and understands his business may apply at 57 Vesey st. after 8 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—IN A MERCHANT TAILOR'S STORE, A young man acquainted with the business, to trim cloth and make himself generally useful. Apply at 611 Broadway.

WANTED—LABORERS, AT THE POUDRETTE Works, adjoining the New Jersey Railroad bridge over the Hackensack river, three miles from Jersey City; steady work and good wages. Apply at the works.

WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURER, AN AGENT FOR the sale of lubricating oil; one who has a good run of business. Apply to Chas N. Flanders, 10 and 12 Water st., Brooklyn.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

THE TRADES.

A HERALDIC PAINTER, ALSO A COACH TRIMmer, wanted. Apply at 176 Bleecker st.

A SITUATION WANTED AS MARBLEIZER AND POLisher on mantels and table tops; no objection to the country. Address J. E. Carson, 85 Cornelia street, near Bleecker.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVER WANTED—AT EVERdell's, 302 Broadway. Steady employment to a good workman.

COOPERS, CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS, COOKS, stewards and boat steerers wanted for a whaling voyage. Apply at 150 West st., corner of Reade.
D. L. PEARL.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—WANTED, IN A CIVIL ENgineer's office, a draughtsman who has been accustomed to topographical drawing. Address, stating yearly salary required, C. E., Whitestone, Queens county, N. Y.

FIRST CLASS JOB PRINTER WANTED.—APPLY AT Hudson County Daily Democrat office, Hoboken.

MACHINIST WANTED—ON LATHE AND VICE, WHO is a good draughtsman and understands his business. Apply at 112 Fulton st.

SHIRT CUTTER.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED shirt cutter. Apply at 58 White st.
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG.

TO BOSS CARPENTERS.—I HAVE A BUILDING TO erect; I want a party who will do it reasonably, with promptness and despatch. P. F. Donnelly, 925 West 51st street, or Fifth Avenue Hotel.

WATCHMAKER WANTED. APPLY AT 634 8TH AV. (new No. 706).

WANTED—TWO TAILORS, AT 263 EAST HOUSton st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MACHINIST AND TOOL maker, at 170 Mercer st. E. P. GLEASON.

WANTED—GOOD STENCIL CUTTER. ADDRESS Pittsburg Stencil Works.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHOE CLERK, AT 156 and 158 Court st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—HATTERS AT STAPLETON, S. I.; TEN makers, three blockers and ten soft hat finishers.
JOHN MUARFSKI.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AT THE BUTCHER business; one that can cut meat some. Apply at 34 Jane st., after one o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 19 YEARS OF AGE, A situation to learn the plumbing or mason trade; wages no object. Address J. C., Herald office.

WANTED—GOOD TAILORS FOR PANTS AND COATS, a short distance in the country. Inquire at 22 Walker st., in the store, from 8 to 12.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY LANDED, A situation as blacksmith's helper in city or country. Call on or address W. Davis, 35 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A DRAUGHTSMAN COMpetent to plot maps from notes. Address, with reference, J. A. R., box 6,324 Post office.

WANTED—A GOOD TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAUGHTSman; must be quite familiar with sketching in the field, outdoor work and the use of the barometer. Address, stating terms, R. P. Rothwell, Mining Engineer, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

WOOD ENGRAVERS WANTED.—ANY GOOD WORKmen desiring to attend the peace jubilee in Boston can have temporary or permanent work, at good wages. Apply to John Andrew Sons, 38 Summer st., Boston.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN IN A DRUG and paint establishment, by an experienced party, who thoroughly understands the business, and is in charge of a large factory at present; best reference given. Address, for one week, A. A. C., Herald office.

PERSONS WISHING TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE HERALD WILL BE SERVED AT AN EARLY HOUR BY LEAVING THEIR ADDRESS AT THE BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, 145 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

328 WEST 55TH ST.—TO RICH GENTS.—A FIRST class carpenter wants a situation in the country. Terms $35 and board. Address M. Conley.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE FRANCAISE QUI SACHE COUdre et pour soigner une petite fille. S'adresser au coinen 39me rue, at noon.

UNE BONNE FRANCAISE, QUI A DE BONS RENseignements, desire se placer. S'adresser toute cette semaine au 127 Mercerole st., Williamsburg.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

THE CLASSICS DISTORTED.
SEE THE EVENING TELEGRAM CARTOONS OF FRIDAY, JUNE 11.
THE WALL STREET ALEXANDER MOURNETH THAT HE HAS NO MORE WORLDS TO CONQUER.
THE GREAT FISKANDER VANQUISHED BY FATE.
ALSO A SERIES OF SPRIGHTLY PICTORIAL HITS AT THE TIMES.
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